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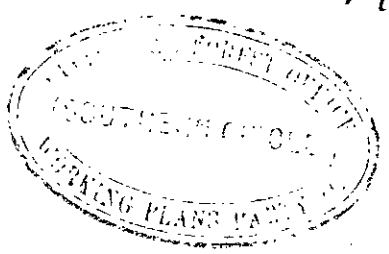

HORSES, MULES AND CATTLE.

PART I.—Civil Veterinary Department.

1. The Horse-Breeding Department with the Veterinary officers therein employed was transferred from the Military Department to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the 1st October 1889.

In order to guard against any changes of system with respect to the mode of horse-breeding as affecting the interests of the Army, the Military Department will be consulted regarding the proceedings of the Revenue and Agricultural Department in the matter of horse-breeding, and no radical changes in such matters will be made without reference to the Military Department. Further, in view of the great extension now in course of taking place of the purchase of country-breds for army remounts, such purchases now comprising young stock from six months old and upwards, and in view also of the breeding operations contemplated with the remount fillies before they are passed into the ranks, it will be necessary that the Horse-Breeding and Remount Departments should conduct their business in close and cordial co-operation with each other.

The supply and first distribution of stallions imported for military purposes and charged against the army estimates, and all correspondence connected therewith with Her Majesty's Government will be conducted in the Military Department. The Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, will continue to correspond with the Military Department in regard to this business, as well as in matters relating to the employment of stallions for army remount purposes and other business in which the Army Remount Department is interested, and it will be his duty to supply the Military Department with all information called for from time to time.

(G. I., M. D., No. 4033, dated 21st September 1889; *vide* G. R. No. 8316, dated 31st October 1889.)

2. The Government of India, in dealing with the scheme for a Civil Veterinary Department, has no intention of interfering with or controlling the action which has been or may be taken in any province for the establishment of a Provincial Veterinary Department, except so far as the operations of the Department are connected with the purchase and treatment of Government stallions supplied for military purposes which are and will continue to be charged against Imperial revenues.

The Government of India has decided to retain as an Imperial officer the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, chiefly for the purpose of dealing with all matters connected with military requirements including the inspection of military stallions, &c., and partly as a consulting officer on all matters of general administration which the Government of India may be required to

deal with in communication with Local Governments. Otherwise than in connection with purely military requirements, he will have no direct control over, nor, except so far as may be desired by Local Governments and Administrations, any direct communication with Provincial Veterinary Officers. His duty in the provinces will be confined to submitting, with the permission of the Local Government, such information or advice to the provincial authorities as may be considered useful to the interests of the administration, especially in connection with the treatment of cattle-disease and the promotion of horse and cattle-breeding, on which subjects it is desirable to bring to the notice of the proper officials in each province the results of experience obtained in other parts of India. (G. I., R. & A., No. 80 H. B. 29-5, dated 18th October 1889; *vide* G. R. No. 6287, dated 5th September 1890.)

3. The civil or staff allowance, as well as the military pay of Veterinary officers, is an Imperial charge. But any supplementary allowance or contingent expenditure, such as purchase of tents, travelling allowance, and the like, should not be charged to Imperial revenues. Imperial military interests are no doubt indirectly benefited by the encouragement which the establishment of the Civil Veterinary Department may be expected to give to horse-breeding, but the chief gain is either of a provincial or local character, and the Government of India cannot recognize any liability for any portion of provincial civil veterinary expenditure beyond that which it has already accepted in the communications announcing the Secretary of State's sanction to the scheme. (G. I., R. & A., Nos. 977-1, dated 11th May 1892, and 14-68, dated 25th March 1893; *vide* G. Rs. Nos. 4992, dated 15th June 1892, and 2857, dated 22nd April 1893.)

4. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture should be the controlling officer of the Civil Veterinary Department for the purpose of Article 1287 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Whilst the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, is the head of his branch of the Civil Veterinary Department, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture is the head of the entire Department, save as regards the responsibility of the Superintendent in connection with purely military requirements. With that exception correspondence relating to the Department should accordingly come to Government through the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

(G. R. No. 4519, dated 3rd July 1891.)

5. Horse-breeding operations in the Province of Sind have been transferred to the charge of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan, under the direct control of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, with effect from 1st April 1898. (G. I., R. & A., No. 1868-66-2,

dated 16th December 1897; *vide* G. R. No. 261, dated 11th January 1898.)

(2) The official designation of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan, should be changed to Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan and Sind. So far as the duties other than those connected with horse-breeding operations in Sind are concerned, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan and Sind, should be subordinate to the Government of Bombay and correspond direct with the Commissioner in Sind and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. (G. I., R. & A., No. 2234-29-15, dated 27th October 1898; *vide* G. R. No. 1877, dated 13th March 1899.)

6. The following instructions are issued for guidance as to the general duties of the officers of the Civil Veterinary Department:—

(1) The Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department will be permitted to correspond direct with local Governments and Administrations or such officials subordinate to them as they may authorize for this purpose, and to submit to the local Governments for consideration and orders, without reference to the Imperial Government, notes and suggestions on all subjects connected with the Department, except in those cases in which important questions of principle are raised, or in which the sanction of the Government of India is, under the rules of administration, requisite.

(2) The duties of the Civil Veterinary Department will be classed under three major heads—

Horse-breeding.

Animal-disease.

Instruction.

Horse-breeding.—This subject was dealt with in circular No. 18, dated 25th May 1892, shown as an appendix hereto.

(3) *Animal-disease.*—Under this heading are included all matters relating to the medical treatment of animals suffering from disease, accidents, or other causes; to the prevention and cure of disease in animals; and to the general management of them. The term 'animals' will, for the purposes of this Resolution, be held to include all animals kept for agricultural or industrial purposes, such as cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules or camels.

(4) The officer to whom, in the *Gazette of India* dated 15th October 1892, the title was accorded of "Superintendent, Bacteriological Survey," has now been gazetted as "Assistant to the Inspector-General." He will superintend the animal-disease branch of the central office, and will, under the control of the Inspector-General, deal with all subjects connected with animal-disease. He will be permitted to place himself in direct communication with civil veterinary officers. His main duties will be—

(i) to collect, collate, and circulate information and statistics regarding animal-disease;

(ii) to publish, from time to time, manuals regarding the treatment of animal-disease and cognate subjects;

(iii) to assist the Imperial Bacteriologist in obtaining such special information as he may require regarding the more virulent and contagious diseases, and to procure the assistance of the provincial veterinary officers in supplying him with specimens of virus, tissues of diseased animals, etc.;

(iv) to communicate to provincial officers information regarding the treatment of animals with vaccines, and to instruct them as to any new methods of treatment which it may be considered desirable to introduce;

(v) to visit, with the permission of Provincial Governments, each province, for the purpose of conferring with local veterinary officers regarding the treatment of animal-disease and cognate subjects, and of submitting reports and suggestions in connection with the objects of the Bacteriological Survey and with the treatment of animal-disease, for the consideration of the Government of the province;

(vi) to collect, collate, and circulate information regarding the various breeds of cattle and other animals in India, and, if required, to arrange for the supply of stock cattle for breeding farms.

(5) The Government of India will allow each local Government and Administration to determine, subject to the following instructions, the duties of the civil veterinary officers* attached to the province, and to decide from time to time what measures can be adopted or proposed for the prevention of animal-disease.

(6) His Excellency the Governor General in Council, as at present advised, is disposed to believe that in most provinces it would be premature to attempt to establish any system of dealing with animal-disease which would involve coercion or interference with owners of cattle or other animals. In the hope that for the more virulent and contagious diseases vaccines may be discovered, which can be employed without offending the prejudices of the people, it will, in his opinion, be preferable to await the results of the bacteriological investigations now set on foot, and in the meantime to confine action to distributing information and advice regarding the sanitary or other precautions which the people can take for themselves.

(7) The circumstance must not, however, be overlooked that, independently of virulent and contagious

* Officers transferred from the Military Department are for the purposes of this Resolution termed 'Civil Veterinary Officers.'

epidemics, there are numerous diseases and accidents to which animals are subject, which can be prevented, mitigated, or cured, by ordinary treatment, and which in themselves afford a large and important field for the operations of the civil veterinary establishments. It is necessary, therefore, that a careful investigation should be made as to the character of all diseases, whether of an epidemic character or not, which occur or are prevalent in each district of the province; as to the method of treating them usually adopted; as to the results obtained from the treatment; and, generally, as to all circumstances connected with the occurrence and present treatment of animal-disease. One of the principal duties of the civil veterinary officers of the province will accordingly be to conduct an investigation of the nature described, and to communicate to the Assistant to the Inspector-General such information as that officer may require for the purposes indicated in clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph 5.

(8) In other respects the main duties of veterinary officers in connection with animal-disease will be, under such orders as may be issued by the Local Governments, to organize and inspect the subordinate staff; to issue instructions as to the treatment of ordinary diseases; to advise as to the precautions to be taken in the case of contagious diseases; and to submit reports on all matters connected with the treatment of animal-disease.

(9) The civil veterinary officers will also be required—

(i) to telegraph the outbreak of any serious epidemic disease to the office of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, who will inform his Assistant and the Imperial Bacteriologist, so that, if necessary, one or both of these officers may visit the locality for the purpose of taking observations and examining affected animals;

(ii) to make from time to time, in accordance with the general directions of the Imperial Bacteriologist, such microscopic examinations as without interfering with other duties can be made by them;

(iii) to forward such specimens of tissues, &c., of diseased animals as may be required by the Imperial Bacteriologist.

(10) The question of establishments, subordinate to civil veterinary officers, was alluded to in Government of India circular No. 80 of the 18th October 1889.

The Government of India are not in a position either to dictate what should be the strength of the establishments, which must vary with the conditions and financial circumstances of each province, or to give definite sanction to any general scheme for subordinate establishments until the views and wishes of local Governments and Administrations

have been received. But, as at present advised, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the aim should be to equip each district in course of time, and as circumstances permit, with a sufficient number of trained veterinary assistants or inspectors, whose duties will be—

(*a*) to report periodically the occurrence or existence of any animal disease;

(*b*) to make special and immediate reports of outbreaks of serious disease;

(*c*) to advise owners as to the precautionary measures which should be taken for protecting their animals against contagious disease;

(*d*) to control the import and export of diseased animals from or to other provinces or countries;

(*e*) to treat ordinary disease;

(*f*) to advise owners as to the treatment of ordinary disease;

(*g*) to carry out instructions received for the treatment of contagious disease.

(11) The civil veterinary officers should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be made responsible for inspecting and reporting on the work of all veterinary subordinates. In some provinces a plan has been adopted of employing veterinary assistants under the Court of Wards, Municipalities, and District Boards, their salaries being provided from the wards' estates or from municipal or local funds. His Excellency the Governor General in Council considers that this system has many advantages; but that it should not be allowed to preclude the provincial veterinary officers from inspecting and reporting on the work of subordinates so employed.

(12) *Instruction.*—The Government of India have in their despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 82 of the 21st October 1891, on the organization of the Civil Veterinary Department expressed their desire that for some time to come no attempt should be made to provide high class veterinary instruction in any province except in Bombay and the Punjáb, where veterinary colleges have already been established.

There appears to be at present but little opening for native practitioners who have received a high class diploma, otherwise than in Government service. The number of men who can be so employed is too small to justify the establishment of an expensive educational institution in every province. The facilities of communication now existing will render it easy for those veterinary students who may wish, or may be required, to obtain a high class diploma to pass their examinations at Lahore or Bombay. A parallel case is that of Forest students, who are sent from all provinces in India, except Bombay, to receive instruction at the Dehra Dún Forest School.

(13) On the other hand, second class instruction should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be provided in every province of such a character as to fit the subordinate employés of the Department for the duties enumerated in paragraph 11. With the permission of Local Governments and Administrations the Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department and his Assistant will in the course of their tours be invited to submit advice and suggestions as to the subjects in which veterinary subordinates require instruction. Provincial veterinary officers should, moreover, be placed in a position in which they can guarantee the qualifications of candidates for employment, on the efficient performance of which the results of their own administration must depend. In other words, the system of instruction should be based upon the advice of the responsible veterinary experts.

(14) The Civil Veterinary Department in every province will, under such orders as may be issued by the Local Government, be subject to the general control and supervision of the provincial department of Agriculture, and in the annual report of that department the operations of the Veterinary Department should be briefly noticed.

(G. I., R. & A., No. 26—133, dated 4th July 1893; *vide* G. R. No. 5755, dated 9th August 1893.)

Appendix (Vide *para. 3 of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 26—133, dated 4th July 1893*).

"In Military Department Resolution No. 4033-D., dated 21st September 1889, by which the Horse-Breeding Department was formally transferred from the Military to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, it was laid down that no change would be made in the control by the Military Department over the supply and distribution of stallions purchased by the Imperial Government, and that the Military Department should be uniformly consulted regarding the proceedings of the Civil Department in matters connected with horse-breeding. These instructions remain unaltered. In issuing the present circular His Excellency the Governor General in Council has no intention of suggesting any interference or modification of the arrangements hitherto in force, but desires that the previously restricted efforts of the Military Department should be largely supplemented and supported by a serious attempt on the part of the Civil authorities to extend and improve horse-breeding in those parts of India in which favourable conditions exist. The Government of India are confident that the sympathy of Local Governments and Administrations will be given to an object which is of such considerable importance to national interests.

"2. The duties of the new Civil Veterinary Department, which is, it must be remembered, primarily an expansion of the Horse-Breeding Department, may, so far as they are concerned with horse-breeding, be thus enumerated—

I.—Distribution of stallions purchased by the Imperial Government.

II.—The registration of mares.

III.—The selection and branding of mares.

IV.—The elimination of unsound or diseased animals from the list of selected mares.

V.—The inspection of stallions.

VI.—The supply of district stallions (including under this term stallions maintained from provincial funds, and by municipalities, local boards, courts of wards and zamindars).

VII.—The elimination of inferior sires.

VIII.—The registration of the produce of both Imperial and district stallions.

IX.—The instruction of breeders in an effective and economical system of horse-breeding.

"3. The most important of these duties, and the one in which the new department especially requires the aid and direction of the local authorities, is that which is referred to under head VI. There can be no doubt that the main direction in which for some years to come the indigenous breed of horses will be susceptible of improvement lies in the increased supply of a better class of stallions and in the elimination of inferior sires. This will involve the supplementing of the stallions purchased by the Imperial Government by district stallions, *i.e.* stallions provided from provincial, local, or private sources. At the same time it is very desirable that the veterinary officers should be assisted and supported, so far as may be practicable, in the performance of their other duties. The actual methods and practice which may be adopted to this end in each province must be left to a great extent to be worked out and developed under the instructions of Local Governments; but His Excellency the Governor General in Council considers that it will be useful to suggest briefly the main directions in which it may be possible that material and practical assistance may be given to the professional officers directly responsible for the promotion of horse-breeding operations.

I.—Distribution of Imperial stallions.

"4. In connection with the distribution of Imperial stallions a direct responsibility will now be placed upon divisional and district officers, firstly, to ascertain whether in the area under their administrative control there is likely to be an efficient demand for the services of an Imperial stallion; and, secondly, to indicate as far as possible the class of mares for which it is demanded. The Agricultural Department will be required to assist in this duty. The information obtained will be placed at the service of the Military Department, which will finally control the distribution of stallions.

II.—Registration of mares.

"5. In order to provide material for forming a judgment on the requirements of a district for Imperial as well as for district stallions, the subordinate establishments should be required to maintain registers of the mares, whether branded or unbranded, in each administrative circle. There will, perhaps, be no more difficulty involved in preparing and keeping up registers of this kind than in maintaining registers of crops. The area under each village accountant, whose duty it is to keep crop registers, is believed not to exceed, as a rule, two or three square miles, while over every 40 or 50 of these registering officials there is now a responsible 'circle supervisor,' who by his position and educational qualifications will be ordinarily competent to submit an intelligent report on the general character of the mares registered in his circle. These officials may be assisted in their duty by the trained veterinary inspectors who are already, in some provinces, being distributed over the districts, and will, it is presumed, be gradually provided in others. The precise rules under which these officials will co-operate with the circle supervisors must be left for the consideration of the Local Governments concerned; but there seems no *primâ facie* reason to believe that efficient registration and intelligent reports on the number and general quality of the mares in each district cannot through the agency indicated be gradually obtained.

"6. The selection and branding of mares are duties which will specially devolve on the professional officers, but which will to some extent be facilitated by the registration contemplated in the preceding paragraph.

III.—Selection and branding of mares.

7. The elimination of unsound or diseased animals from registers of branded mares will be materially facilitated by returns from village accountants and their supervisors. At present many animals that have either died or been removed from the district are, through the want of an adequate registering staff, maintained on the registers long after the date of their disappearance; and it has often been urged that the record of results based on imperfect registration is seriously misleading. Such a contingency should now never recur. It is also suggested that through the influence of district officers measures may be taken to facilitate the work of the professional officers in the elimination of unfit animals from the lists by maintaining annual or biennial gatherings of all the branded mares of each district or sub-division. The experiment is already under trial in some districts in Northern India. If the system proves successful, the question might be considered whether the owners of any mares brought up for branding should not be required to agree to a condition to produce them so long as they are in the district, at the periodical gatherings.

IV.—Elimination of unfit animals from the register.

"8. Local Governments and Administrations are invited to consider whether the inspection of stallions may not now be made the duty of all responsible district officials on tour, as well as of resident native sub-divisional officers. This supplementary inspection would not relieve the professional officers from the duty which now rests upon them of periodical inspection, but would aid them materially in maintaining a knowledge of the condition of the stallions and of the care with which they are kept. The direct responsibility thrown upon the resident officials to prevent the access of uncertificated mares to the Government stallions located within the area of their administration would do much to diminish, though it may not entirely eliminate, one of the most serious causes of the deterioration of stallions and of unsatisfactory results.

V.—Inspection of stallions.

"9. As already intimated, the Government of India believe that an increase in the number of district stallions will, in the end, prove to be the most important step that can be taken towards the ultimate improvement in the quality of the horses of the country and in the number of remounts available for the army. The general standard of indigenous stock in India requires to be materially raised before it can be expected that any large number of suitable mares will be forthcoming. It is admitted that there is now considerable difficulty in obtaining brood mares of sufficient quality to put to imported stallions, and that this is due to the fact that the general standard of country-bred stock has not at present reached a sufficiently high level. It is clearly a waste of money to introduce a large number of first class sires into the country unless there are forthcoming a proportionate number of mares of adequate size and breeding to be served by them. The increase in number of better bred dams is accordingly a matter of primary importance. Under the present system all the best mares are absorbed for army purposes, the number produced by the imported stallions being too few to admit of any large margin being available for horse-breeding purposes. The aim which His Excellency the Governor-General in Council holds in view in advocating the maintenance of cheaper or 2nd class stallions by local and municipal authorities or by the richer landlords, to whom in this respect Courts of Wards may usefully give an example, is the gradual improvement in the general quality of what

VI.—The supply of district stallions.

may be called the lower strata of the horse supply of the country. This policy is one which neither has been nor can be to any material extent promoted by military officers. It must be guided and directed by the civil authorities. In one or two districts of Northern India a large number of stallions have within the last few years been located by municipalities, district boards, managers of wards' estates, and leading land-owners. It is admitted that equal results cannot be expected from all districts, in some of which the civil officers will take no strong personal interest in the matter, while in others local funds or rich land-owners will not be forthcoming. But there can be little doubt that a very material impulse will be given in the direction indicated by the onus which will, if the instructions suggested in this circular are adopted, be laid upon civil authorities to exert their influence in obtaining the co-operation of the native community in a measure which will be of considerable benefit to themselves as well as to the State.

VII.—Elimination of inferior sires.

"10. The elimination of inferior sires is a measure which many authorities consider to be essential to the general improvement of the horses of India. The subject was one of those discussed at the Poona Conference. It involves some difficulties, as the measure would entail the compulsory gelding of stallions considered unfit to be used as sires, and would in some parts of India be opposed to the prejudices of the people. It would also, unless carefully carried out, tend to an undue diminution of the number of ponies and horses in the country. But the Government of India are anxious that the question should receive special consideration, and that it should be made the subject of practical experiment in selected districts.

VIII.—Registration of produce.

"11. The registration of the produce of both Imperial and district stallions is a matter in which considerable assistance can be given by the civil establishments, and is one to which the Military Department attaches much importance. One of the most serious defects in the existing system has been the impossibility of tracing the produce of mares covered by Government stallions or of accurately ascertaining the number of cases in which no produce has resulted. This would be, to a great extent, effectually remedied by the system of registering mares already advocated, and which with little additional trouble could be extended to the registration of produce. The details of the system must of course be worked out by provincial authorities. It could, however, be doubtless arranged that the visit of every mare to a Government or district stallion should be recorded by the subordinate official in charge of a stallion and that the village officer should be required to enter in his diary the occurrence of births in, and the removal of mares or produce from, his circle, and any other cognate circumstances which it may be desirable that he should note. Periodical returns would be submitted by him to the circle supervisors and by them to the district and divisional authorities, the whole being eventually collated and reviewed by the veterinary officers and the Agricultural Department of the province.

IX.—Instruction in horse-breeding.

"12. The Horse-Breeding Department has already taken a strong lead in the direction of affording instruction in a sound and economical system of horse-breeding. Mr. Hallen, the Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department, has introduced on a depôt farm at Hapur the plan of utilizing brood mares for agricultural purposes. By employing these animals on ordinary farm operations, the cost of producing young stock for the market is reduced to a minimum and the profits of the breeder very materially increased. The depôt farm has now been visited by a certain number of land-owners from the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, and the system followed there is, it is said, being introduced with

some promise of success on a limited number of wards' and other private estates. In future, annual meetings will be held at Hapur for the purpose of giving practical instruction to landowners and horse-breeders whom provincial or district officials may induce to attend.

"The farm will shortly be enlarged and the operations conducted with a closer attention than hitherto to statistical and financial results. A separate circular will be issued during the course of the year, giving a detailed description of the system adopted; but in the meantime the Government of India are glad to take this opportunity to invite Local Governments and Administrations to direct the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments, as well as district and divisional officers, to ascertain how far the example offered at the Hapur farm can be usefully followed elsewhere, and to induce the managers under Courts of Wards and agricultural capitalists to try the experiment of utilizing horses and mares for agricultural purposes.

"13. In conclusion, the Government of India desire that the questions dealt with in this circular may be separately noticed in the reports of Agricultural and Veterinary Departments in which any progress made in the directions indicated should be recorded. The opportunity will be given to Local Governments and Administrations in reviewing these reports to record their opinions on the various measures which have been now suggested, or upon any others which may be advocated or initiated to secure the required results. This circular is intended to draw attention to the subject rather than to dictate the adoption of any precise course of action, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council will be satisfied if it secures the sympathy, co-operation and support of civil authorities in a matter which is of great national as well as of military importance."

(G. I., R. & A., No. 18-54, dated 25th May 1892; *vide* G. R. No. 5872 of 19th July 1892.)

7. Army Veterinary officers in civil employ cannot be granted any privilege, in the matter of free medical attendance on families, which is not enjoyed by the rules of the service of other officers, military or civil, serving in a civil capacity. (G. I., R. & A., No. 3148-I, dated 6th November 1893; *vide* G. R. No. 9316, dated 20th December 1893.)

8 (*A*). The following rules for the Civil Veterinary Department have been sanctioned by the Government of India:—

1. Candidates for employment in the Civil Veterinary Department should submit their applications through the Principal Veterinary Officer in India to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

2. A list of candidates, approved by the Government of India, will be maintained in the office of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

3. No officer shall be eligible for the Civil Veterinary Department unless he has served at least eighteen months in the Army Veterinary Department.

4. The selection of officers for particular appointments will be made by the Government of India with the concurrence of the Local Government or Administration concerned.

5. At any time within eighteen months after joining the appointment, the selected officer may elect to return to military service, but thereafter the right of voluntary reversion ceases.

6. It shall be in the option of the Local Government or Administration to return an Army Veterinary officer, serving under it in the Civil Veterinary Department, to the Military Department at any time within eighteen months if he fails to pass an examination by the Lower Standard in the vernacular of the province, or for any other reason.

6*A*. Within three years from the date of their appointment to the Civil Veterinary Department, civil officers will be required to pass a further examination in vernacular by the Higher Standard. Failure to pass such an examination within the prescribed period will, in the absence of special orders to the contrary, entail loss of civil allowances.

7. An officer who elects to return or who is returned to military duty under Rules 5 or 6 within the eighteen months of probation, will revert to the position which he occupied in the Army Veterinary Department previous to his appointment to the Civil Veterinary Department.

When an officer wishes to revert under Rule 5, or Local Governments desire to return an officer, under Rule 6, intimation should be given to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture which will give sufficient notice to the Military authorities to enable them to provide a substitute from the Army Veterinary Department to replace the officer reverting or being returned. Such officer, until the substitute is provided, will continue to be borne on the strength of the Civil Veterinary Department.

8. An officer who accepts permanent appointment in the Civil Veterinary Department must elect for continuous civil employment in India, subject only to the liability to temporary return to military duty in the event of serious war.

9. The confirmation of an officer in his appointment at the end of the eighteen months of probation in the Civil Veterinary Department will require the approval of the Government of India.

10. Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department will be liable to transfer from one appointment to another or from one province to another. They will be under the control of the Local Government under which they are serving for the time being, but in all matters connected with the choice, management and location of stallions purchased from Imperial funds for army purposes they shall be under the orders of the Government of India in the Military Department, through the Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department.

11. The Civil Veterinary Department as at present constituted will comprise the following appointments :—

1. Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.	Imperial Officers.
2. Assistant to Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.	
*3. Clinical Assistant to Imperial Bacteriologist.	
4. Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras.	Provincial Officers.
5. Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay.	
6. Principal, Veterinary College, Bombay.	
7. Assistant Principal, Veterinary College, Bombay.	
8. Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal.	
9. Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	
10. Principal, Lahore Veterinary College, Punjáb.	
11. Professor, Lahore Veterinary College, Punjáb.	
12. Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjáb.	
13. Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjáb.	
14. Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistán.	
15. Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Burma.	
16. Principal, Ajmere Veterinary School, Rájputána States.	
17. Furlough Reserve.	
18. Furlough Reserve.	

* This appointment may be held by an officer other than an officer of the Army Veterinary Department, and in such case these rules will not apply.

NOTE.—The appointment of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Central Provinces and Berár, is temporarily suspended, but it is intended that an officer holding a furlough appointment shall perform the duties when his services are available.

12. The appointment of Inspector-General will, whenever an eligible officer is available, be filled from the ranks of the Civil Veterinary Department, and will ordinarily be held for five years only.

13. The salary of Civil Veterinary officers will consist of the Indian military pay and allowances of rank, and a staff or civil allowance on the following scale :—

	Indian Military Pay and Allowances	Civil Allowances
	Rs.	Rs.
Veterinary Lieutenant—		
Under 5 years' service...	400	150
After 5 years' service ...	450	200
After 10 years' service...	500	250
Veterinary Captain— ...	600	300
After 5 years' service in that class	650	350
Veterinary Major—		
After 10 years' service as Veterinary Captain ...	750	400

Army Veterinary officers serving in the Civil Veterinary Department will be entitled to the military rank and title and all other advantages conferred on Army Veterinary officers by the Royal Warrant for pay and promotion.

The salary and rank of the Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department will correspond with those of the Principal Veterinary Officer in India, his total emoluments being Rs. 1,620 a month, irrespective of rank in the Army.

NOTE.—For the purposes of the second clause of this rule the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, will take the place of the Director-General, Army Veterinary Department.

14. The following appointments will carry with them the additional local allowances noted opposite each :—

	Rs.	
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.	100	a month.
„ Lahore „ ...	100	„
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Burma	100	„
Assistant to Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department	50	„

15. Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department will be seconded from the Army Veterinary Department, in which they will retain their rank and commissions. Their names also will be retained in italics in the Army List, and their promotion, so far as it may be regulated by seniority, will correspond with that which they would have received in the Army Veterinary Department.

Promotions in army rank of Civil Veterinary officers will be determined on the principles laid down in the Royal Warrant for pay and promotion and on the recommendation of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department. Officers will be required to qualify themselves for such promotion by passing the examination prescribed for Veterinary officers of the Army Veterinary Department.

16. The leave and leave allowances of Civil Veterinary officers will be regulated by the rules in the Civil Service Regulations (Chapter XIII) applicable to Military officers subject to the Civil Leave Rules, with the following special conditions :—

(*a*) Officers on ordinary furlough will draw half the pay of their military rank *plus* half their civil allowances.

(*b*) Officers officiating in the Department will draw the pay of their military rank *plus* half the civil allowance attached to that rank.

(*c*) Civil Veterinary officers shall be treated, in applying the rules mentioned, as if they had, before entering the Civil Department, been subject to the leave rules for the Staff

Corps (1886) from the date of their arrival in India.

17. The pension of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, after three years' tenure of office will be £500 a year. For the rest, the maximum pension which may be earned by a Civil Veterinary officer will be £450 per annum subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) No officer of the Department will become qualified for pension under the scale now fixed for the Civil Veterinary Department until he has rendered ten years' service in the Department.

(*b*) Pension for military and civil service combined will be at the rate of £15 a year for every completed qualifying year of service up to a maximum of £450 a year.

(*c*) Leave, apart from privilege leave, will count as service qualifying towards pension to the extent of two months for every year of actual service.

(*d*) Retirement will be optional after twenty years' service and allowed on medical certificate after fifteen years' service.

Should an officer have completed five years' tenure of the post of Inspector-General before having rendered ten years' service in the Department, he will be eligible for a pension of £450 per annum.

Officers retiring before having completed ten years' service in civil employment will be dealt with under military rules for pension or gratuity.

The rules in the Civil Service Regulations relating to the compulsory retirement of military officers in civil employ upon attaining the age of fifty-five years will apply to Army Veterinary officers in the Civil Veterinary Department (see Article 679, Civil Service Regulations).

18. Travelling allowances will be granted to Civil Veterinary Department officers under the the Civil Service Regulations, the principal rates under which are double first-class fares for journeys by railway, eight annas a mile for journeys by road and Rs. 5 a day for halts.

19. Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department called upon to serve with an army in the field will be entitled to the privileges of their army rank, and will retain the pay and allowances drawn by them in the Civil Department. Such service will count for leave and pension in the same way as service rendered in the Civil Department.

20. Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department are debarred from private practice without the permission of the Local Government under which they may be serving.

21. The family of a Civil Veterinary officer recruited from the Veterinary Staff of the Army

will be eligible for pension under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, 'Pay and Non-effective Pay,' applicable to the families of Army Veterinary officers.

Civil Veterinary officers will be required to make, independently, due provision for their families, by subscribing under such Pension Regulations as Government may from time to time prescribe.

Supplementary rules for the examination of Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department in the vernacular.

1. The Lower and Higher Standards in vernacular, to which reference is made in Rules 6 and 6A of the Civil Veterinary Department rules, shall, generally speaking, mean the Lower and Higher Standards in Hindustani prescribed by Army Regulations, India, Volume II. From the 1st October 1895, when the revised rules published in India Army Circulars, dated 1st April 1895, come into force, the Higher Standard examination shall include ability to transliterate from Persian into Nagri and *vice versâ*. Candidates may apply to present themselves before Military Committees of Examination in the same manner as officers of other branches of the service, in conformity with Section XXIV, Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

2. In Madras the Lower Standard shall mean the third class test prescribed by Government Notification No. 191, dated 13th April 1894 (*Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 24th April 1894), and the Higher Standard shall mean the second class test prescribed by the same notification, and the language chosen shall be either Tamil or Telugu, as the Local Government thinks fit.

3. In Burma the Lower and Higher Standards shall mean the lower and higher Standards, respectively, in Burmese as laid down in Government Notification No. 201, dated 11th August 1892. (*Burma Gazette*, Part I, dated 13th August 1892.)

4. An officer who, before joining the Civil Veterinary Department, has passed by the Lower and Higher Standard in Hindustani as prescribed in the Army Regulations, shall be deemed to have passed by the Lower and Higher Standard as the case may be for the purposes of Rules 6 and 6A of the Civil Veterinary Department rules, unless the officer is posted to Burma or Madras.

5. When an officer is transferred from one province to another, and the language in which Civil Veterinary Department officers have under these orders to pass is in both provinces Hindustani, the limits of time mentioned in Rule 6 of the Civil Veterinary Department rules will run from the date on which the officer was first ap-

pointed to a province in which Civil Veterinary Department officers have under these orders to pass in Hindustani; and an officer who has passed by a standard in any such province shall be deemed to have passed by that standard for the purposes of Rule 6 of the Civil Veterinary Department rules.

6. When an officer is transferred from a province in which Civil Veterinary Department officers have to pass in Hindustani, to one in which they have to pass in another language, or *vice versâ*, the limits of time mentioned in Rule 6 shall run from the date of such transfer.

7. If an officer fails to pass the prescribed examinations, the Local Government may extend the period during which he must pass.

(G. I., R. & A., No. 10-59-5, dated 28th June 1895; *vide* G. R. No. 5587, dated 24th July 1895.)

(*B*). In connection with these rules the following orders have been issued by the Government of India:—

Rule 5.—Officers already in the Civil Veterinary Department must elect whether they intend to remain in the Department or not within 6 months from the date of the issue of these rules, or 18 months from the date when they joined the Department, whichever period may expire later.

Rule 6.—All officers now in the Civil Veterinary Department will be allowed a period of 18 months from the date of issue of these rules within which to pass the Lower Standard examination required by this rule.

Rule 6A.—Officers already in the Civil Veterinary Department will be excused from the operation of this rule.

Rule 13.—Under this rule some doubt has been felt as to the pay and allowances to be drawn by officers holding the furlough appointments mentioned in Rule 11, and it is therefore intimated that they will when present on duty receive full pay and allowances.

Rule 14.—In addition to the local allowances mentioned in this rule, the following appointments at present carry also the allowances noted opposite each:—

	Rs.
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College—	
House-rent	60
Carriage allowance	35
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras—	
House-rent	50

Rule 16.—In connection with this rule it has been decided that—

(i) for the purposes of Rule 16 (*c*) the date of arrival in India must be held to be the date of arrival on the last tour of service;

(ii) an officer must be substantively appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department, or have officiated continuously in it for three years, before he can become subject to the civil leave rules; but an officer subject to civil leave rules at the time of joining the Civil Veterinary Department will count all service rendered under those rules as service for civil furlough;

(iii) an officer holding an appointment which has been absorbed into the Civil Veterinary Department will be allowed, for the purposes of Rule 16 (*c*), to count service in that appointment as if it were service (substantive or officiating as the case may be) in the Civil Veterinary Department.

Rule 17.—The question having arisen whether previous service in an appointment absorbed into the Civil Veterinary Department counts as service rendered in that Department for the purposes of this rule, the Government of India have decided it in the affirmative.

(G. I., R. & A., No. 11-59-6, dated 28th June 1895; *vide* G. R. No. 5587, dated 24th July 1895.)

(*C*). All applications for leave, other than casual, by officers of the Civil Veterinary Department should be forwarded by the Local Government through the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, to the Government of India for orders. (G. I., R. & A., No. 12-70-8, dated 29th June 1895; *vide* G. R. No. 6971, dated 10th Septembe 1895.)

(*D*).—The proceedings of Medical Boards assembled on officers of the Civil Veterinary Department in connection with applications for leave on medical certificate out of India should be furnished to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, in duplicate, together with applications for such leave. (G. I., R. & A., No. 12-101-2, dated 22nd June 1896; *vide* G. R. No. 5501, dated 15th July 1896.)

(*E*).—No appointment to any post on the cadre of the Civil Veterinary Department should be made by Local Governments without the previous sanction of the Supreme Government. (G. I., R. & A., No. 9-35-5, dated 13th May 1896; *vide* G. R. No. 4450, dated 5th June 1896.)

(*F*).—The Government of India will notify—

(*a*) Postings or first appointments on probation to the Civil Veterinary Department.

(*b*) The confirmation of officers appointed on probation to the department.

(*c*) Appoinments to offices under direct Imperial control.

(*d*) Reversions to the Army Veterinary Department.

(*e*) Transfers from one province to another or from an Imperial appointment to be placed at the disposal of a Provincial Government and *vice versâ*.

(*f*) Leave.

The Local Government will notify —

(*i*) the particular appointment to be filled by the officer posted to the province by notifications (*a*) or (*e*) above and

(*ii*) transfers from one provincial appointment to another within the province.

A copy of every notification issued by the Local Government should be furnished to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, and to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, who are responsible for keeping the cadre within the sanctioned scale. Copies should also be forwarded to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and the Provincial Audit Officer.

A copy of Government of India notifications will similarly be furnished to the Local Government, the Inspector-General Civil Veterinary Department, the Comptroller, India Treasuries, and the Provincial Audit Officer.

The dates on which Civil Veterinary Officers assume or relinquish charge of their duties or leave India on furlough are, under financial rules, reported direct to the Accounts Officer concerned. They should also be reported direct to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, who will keep the Government of India informed.

The Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, may continue to be consulted before transfers of Civil Veterinary Officers within the province are made, and he may receive early intimation when such transfers have actually taken place, in order that he may be kept informed of the movements of officers of the Department.

(G. I., R. & A., No. 10-133-1, dated 28th October 1897; *vide* G. R. No. 8300, dated 15th November 1897.)

PART II.—TOURS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

1. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, should submit to the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture a monthly diary furnishing a detailed programme of his tour showing the date, name of district, the places from and to which daily march was made, and the numbers of miles travelled daily by road and rail; and a copy of this diary should be supplied to the Inspector-General by the Survey Commissioner and Director. (G. R. No. 4719, dated 24th June 1895.)

2. The Superintendent should devote the whole of the travelling season, which includes the hot weather months, to touring on duty in the Bombay Presidency. (G. R. No. 2146, dated 24th March 1890.)

3. On entering a district the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, should report himself to the Collector in case that officer may wish to communicate with him on the subject of his work in that district. (G. R. No. 7181, dated 4th September 1885.)

4. The district officers should issue strict instructions to the taluka officials in their respective charges to render every possible assistance to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, during his annual inspection tours. (G. R. No. 1259, dated 19th February 1892.)

5. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, should report at once to the Collector any negligence or indifference shown by a Mámlatdár in connection with horse-breeding operations. (G. R. No. 7529, dated 16th September 1885.)

PART III.—VETERINARY DISPENSARIES AND VETERINARY GRADUATES AND ASSISTANTS.

1. The scheme as propounded by Government in respect of Veterinary Dispensaries, &c., is that they are to pay—

(*a*) a grant-in-aid to all Veterinary Dispensaries;

(*b*) two-thirds of the pay of the Veterinary Graduate, (in Poona the Veterinary Assistant,) in charge of certain dispensaries, and half the pay of the Veterinary Graduate in charge of certain other dispensaries;

(*c*) half the pay and travelling allowances of the itinerating Veterinary Graduate in all cases.

These graduates are to receive pay beginning at Rs. 50 and rising to Rs. 100 by annual increments of Rs. 5. These rates are to be considered the maximum rates towards which Government will contribute the quota specified. Local Boards have discretion to engage graduates at lower rates. The Veterinary Assistants should be servants of the Municipalities and Local Boards. It seems undesirable that a new class of pensionable Government servants should be created for what is properly *local* service, and His Excellency in Council thinks that Government will do all that may fairly be expected in subsidizing local effort. The Governor in Council further considers that the offer of grants-in-aid to dispensaries and of part of the pay of Veterinary Assistants should be limited in each case to periods of five years. After five years' experience the position may be reviewed and Government can then determine what further assistance, if any, should be given from Provincial Revenues towards the maintenance of Veterinary Dispensaries and District Veterinary Assistants.

The Veterinary Graduates in charge of dispensaries and the itinerant Veterinary Assistants should be immediately under the orders of the District Committees, consisting of the Collector of the District and representatives of all contributing bodies. They should report to the District Committees, who will correspond with the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and the latter officer will correspond with the Commissioners. The Collectors and Commissioners and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture should notice the operations of the district veterinary establishments and their results in their annual administration reports. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture and the other officers of the Civil Veterinary Department should be *ex-officio* visitors of the veterinary dispensaries.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and the other officers of the Civil Veterinary Department should have the right of inspection and

independent criticism of the work of the Veterinary Graduates in charge of dispensaries and of the itinerating Graduates attached to the dispensaries. The criticisms of these officers should be always referred to the District Committees for remarks. (G. Rs. Nos. 2011, dated 18th March 1891, and 4451, dated 21st July 1891.)

2. The following are the duties of Veterinary Graduates :—

A.—Duties of Veterinary Graduates in charge of dispensaries—

(1) The charge of the dispensary and hospital and visiting sick animals at the owners' stables under the rules prescribed by the District Committee.

(2) Superintendence of the feeding and working of Government stallions in the town or city where the dispensary is under the orders of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

(3) Castration of colts.

(4) Co-operation with the itinerant Veterinary Graduate, if any, generally ; and especially in cases of outbreak of epidemic cattle disease.

(5) Visiting fairs and shows in the town or city in which the dispensary is located.

B.—Duties of itinerant Veterinary Graduates—

(1) Systematic tours under the general orders of the District Committee—

(*a*) to make known the existence and objects of the dispensary and to send animals for treatment there, if feasible, and to treat locally ;

(*b*) under orders of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, to inspect Government stallions located in the districts ;

(*c*) under similar orders to send colts for castration to the dispensary ;

(*d*) to visit cattle fairs and shows.

(2) To take prompt measures for the repression of cattle disease.

(3) To aid the Superintendent of Bacteriological Survey in his duties.

(4) To give prompt intimation to the Imperial Bacteriologist of the outbreak of contagious disease among the lower animals.

As to reports.

Veterinary Graduates in charge of dispensaries and those itinerating should submit annual reports, in the form to be prescribed, to the District Committee, showing the operation of the year (ending 31st March.)

Note.—The itinerant Veterinary Graduate will indent on the dispensary for medicines, but must keep a careful account of his expenditure.

(G. R. No. 2780, dated 22nd April 1891.)

3. In the districts where itinerating Veterinary Assistants are employed, the Local Boards concerned should prescribe routes and dates for the Assistants (subject to alteration in case of epidemic disease) and require them to submit diaries of their movements.

(G. R. No. 4217, dated 12th June 1893.)

4. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, should visit grants-in-aid veterinary dispensaries. It is desirable that he should comment on the annual reports of these dispensaries, receiving them from the Collectors and forwarding them to Government, embodied in the Annual Veterinary Report, through the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture. It is essential that the dispensaries should be visited by a professional officer, who will examine the record of treatment by the Veterinary Graduate in charge, and comment, in his professional capacity, on the suitability of the arrangements for treatment of patients, on the supply of medicine, and on the assistance in the inspection of stallions and other cognate duties which are imposed on graduates in charge of dispensaries in connection with horse-breeding operations. (G. R. No. 5220, dated 10th July 1893.)

5. The following are the rules for the inspection of grant-in-aid Civil Veterinary Dispensaries :—

I. The following are appointed inspecting officers by Government :—

1. The Collector and President, District Local Board
2. The Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture.
3. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department
4. The Deputy Director of Agriculture.
5. The District Superintendent of Police.
6. The Officer in charge of the Sub-division.
7. The Members of the Dispensary Committee.

II. The members of the Dispensary Committee who may be present at the time and in the place where the dispensary is located, shall inspect the institution at least once a month.

III. The inspecting officers as well as members of the Dispensary Committee shall record their remarks in the Visitors' Book kept for the purpose.

IV A copy of the remarks made in the Visitors' Book shall at once be submitted to the Collector and President, District Local Board, by the officer in charge of the dispensary.

V. The following points should be specially attended to in the inspection :—

1. *Registers*, whether kept in full and written up to date.
2. *Medicines and Instruments*, whether sufficient or in good order.
3. *Cleanliness* and *sanitary condition* of the dispensary.
4. *Accommodation*, whether sufficient.
5. *Epidemic or Contagious Disease*, whether duly reported to the Collector.

6. *Efficiency* of the officer in charge.
7. *Complaints*, if any received.

VI. Registers to be kept—

(i) Daily Attendance Register of Out-patients.
(ii) Abstract of do.
(iii) Register of In-patients.
(iv) Abstract of do.
(v) Return of Medicines, &c. (annual).
(vi) Detailed Bill of Contingent Charges.
(vii) Inward Correspondence Register.
(viii) Outward do. do.
(ix) Proceedings of the Dispensary Committee.
(x) Cash Account Book.
(xi) Account book of Local Fund Postage Stamps.
(xii) Receipt Book for Contingent Charges (Anglo-Vernacular).
(xiii) Visitors' Book.

(G. Rs. Nos. 6351, dated 1st September 1893, and 2668, dated 5th April 1897.)

No. I.

Daily Attendance Register of Out-patients, 189 -9 .

Serial No.	Owner.			Description of Animal.	Disease.	Date of Admission.	N V
	Name.	Occupation.	Residence.				

(G. R. No. 6351, dated 1st September 1893.)

B 1955—188 Rev.

No. II.

Abstract of Daily Attendance Register of Out-patients for the month of _____ 189 -9 .

Date.	Horses.	* Cattle.	* Buffaloes.	Sheep and Goats.	Dogs.	Others.	Total No. of Animals.	Remarks.
1st ...								
2nd ...								
3rd ...								
4th ...								
5th ...								
6th ...								
7th ...								
8th ...								
9th ...								
10th ...								
11th ...								
12th ...								
13th ...								
14th ...								
15th ...								
16th ...								
17th ...								
18th ...								
19th ...								
20th ...								
21st ...								
22nd ...								
23rd ...								
24th ...								
25th ...								
26th ...								
27th ...								
28th ...								
29th ...								
30th ...								
Total ...								
Average ...								

* Cattle should include bulls, bullocks, cows and calves; similarly buffaloes to include he, she and calves of that class.

No. III.

Register of In-patients, 189 -9 .

Serial No.	Owner.			Description of Animal.	Disease.	Date
	Name.	Occupation.	Residence.			Admission.

(G. R. No. 6351, dated 1st September 1893.)

No. IV.

Abstract of Animals treated as In-patients for the month of 189 -9 .

Date.	Horses.	*Cattle.	*Buffaloes.	Sheep and Goats.	Dogs.	Others.	Total No. of Animals treated.	Remarks.
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								
31								
Total ...								
Average ...								

*Cattle should include bulls, bullocks, cows and calves; similarly buffaloes to include he, she and calves of that class.

No. V.

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of Medicines Instruments, &c., of Veterinary Dispensary_ year 189 -9 .

No.	Articles.	Balance in hand on 31st ultimo.		Received during the month.		Total Quantity in Stock.		Expended during the month.		Quantity sent to Itinerating Veterinary Graduate		R i th
		Lbs.	Oz.	Lbs.	Oz.	Lbs.	Oz.	Lbs.	Oz.	Lbs.	Oz.	L
	A-Europe Medicines.											

No. V—*continued.*

No.	Articles.	Balance in hand on 31st ultimo.		Received during the month.		Total quantity in Stock.		Expended during the month.		Quantity sent to Itinerating Veterinary Assistant.		Remaining on the 31st.		Remarks.
		Lbs.	Oz.	Lbs.	Oz.	Lbs.	Oz.	Lbs.	Oz.	Lbs.	Oz.	Lbs.	Oz.	
	B-Bazár Medicines.													

No. V—*continued.*

No.	Articles.	NUMBER.		Date of receipt.	In what state.	Remarks and how disposed of.
		Received.	At hand.			
	C—Appliances.					
	(*a*) European.					
	(*b*) Indian					

No. V—*concluded.*

No.	Item:	NUMBER.		Date of receipt.	In what state.	Remarks and how disposed of.
		Received.	At hand.			
	D—Instruments.					
	E—Catalogue of Books and Registers.					
	F—Furniture.					

No. VI.

Detailed Bill of Contingent Charges referred to in Article 88, Chapter VI, Civil Account Code, Vol. I, Fifth Edition (to be obtained from Treasury Officers).

(G. R. No. 6351, dated 1st September 1893.)

No. VII.

Inward Register for the Year 189 .

General No.	Letters.			From whom.	Compilation.	Subject.	Date of Reference.	To whom.	Date of Reply.
	No.	Date.	Date of Receipt.						

No. VIII.

Outward Register for the Year 189 .

LETTERS.		To whom.	Compilation.	SUBJECT.	Remarks.
No.	Date.				

No. IX.

Proceedings of the Veterinary Dispensary Committee.

No. X.

Cash Account of the Veterinary Dispensary _____ *for the month of* _____ 189 .

Date.	Dr.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.	Date.	Cr.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
	Balance brought forward from last month's account ...					Total Expenditure...Rs.			
						Balance on the last day of the month Rs. _____			
	Total...Rs.					Total...Rs.			

No. XI.

Account of the Local Fund Postage Stamps for the month of _____ 189 .

Letter No.	Date.	Name of Addressee.	No. of Postage Stamps affixed.				Amount.			Balance of Postage Stamps brought forward from last Month's account.				Remarks.
			Two-anna Stamps.	One-anna Stamps.	Half-anna Stamps.	Post Cards.	Rs.	a.	p.	Two-anna Stamps.	One-anna Stamps.	Half-anna Stamps.	Post Cards.	
		Total No. of Stamps affixed ...												
		Balance of Stamps on last day of the month ...												
		Total ...					Total ...							

No. XII.

Receipt Book for Contingent

Name of Person from whom purchased. જેની પાસેથી માલ લીધો તે ધણીનું નામ. कोणापासून माल विकत घेतला त्याचें नांव. ಯಾರಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾಲು ಮಾರಕಗೊಂಡಿತು ಅವನ ಹೆಸರು.	Date of Purchase. માલ લીધાની તારીખ. खरेदीची तारीख. ಖರೀದಿಯು ಕಾರೀ ಖು.	Details of Articles purc માલની વીગત. खरेदी घेतल्या मालाचा ಮಾರ ತಕ್ಕೊಂಡ ಮಾಲಿನ ತ

No. XIII.

Visitors' Boo

(G. R. No. 6351, dated 1st September 18[redacted]

6. The accounts of the following veterinary dispensaries should be transferred to the control of the District Local Boards concerned and treated as Incorporated Local Fund accounts :—

Ahmedabad,	Karáchi
Nadiád,	Shikárpur,
Dhulia,	Hyderabad,
Jalgaon,	Dhárwár,
Belgaum,	Poona
Sholápur.	

The accounts of the Itinerating Veterinary Assistants in Khándesh, Belgaum, Kaira, Násik, Poona, Shikárpur and Hyderabad should be similarly treated.

The fund of the veterinary dispensary at Surat should be constituted an Excluded Local Fund and should bank with the Treasury.

The veterinary dispensary at Násik, which is managed by the Násik Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, does not bank with Government, and the accounts of it are not treated as Excluded Local Funds.

(*Vide* G. Rs. Nos. 10572, dated 22nd December 1894, 5483, dated 19th July 1895, 7778, dated 8th October 1895, and 1973, dated 3rd March 1896.)

7. Veterinary Dispensaries in receipt of a grant-in-aid from Government may be permitted to obtain from the Government medical stores medicines and instruments on the same terms as are sanctioned by the rules relating to grant-in-aid charitable dispensaries.

(G. R. No. 1246, dated 10th February 1896.)

8. When the Superintendent, Bacteriological Survey,* travels in the Bombay Presidency in the course of his investigations he should be provided by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture on application with the assistance of a Veterinary Assistant (or Salutri) to aid him in his operations where available from the subordinate veterinary staff of the Province. (G. I., R. A., No. 40-108, dated 22nd October 1892; *vide* G. R. No. 9350, dated 29th November 1892.)

9. It is one of the duties of itinerating Veterinary Assistants to aid the Superintendent of Bacteriological Survey in his duties. In those districts where such officers are employed, the assistance required by the Superintendent, Bacteriological Survey,* should therefore be readily provided without extra expenditure. When the Superintendent, however, in the course of his investigations has to visit any other district of the Presidency and applies for similar assistance, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture should arrange, in communication

* Under Government Resolution No. 2337, dated 29th March 1893, the Superintendent, Bacteriological Survey, has been placed entirely under the orders of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, and the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and he has since been gazetted as Assistant to the Inspector-General.

with the Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College or the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, to provide that officer temporarily with the services of a Veterinary Graduate or Salutri on such terms as may be considered reasonable, reporting the arrangement for the sanction of Government. If no other arrangement can be made, the Director should be requested temporarily to utilize the services of one of the itinerating Veterinary Assistants acquainted with the language of that part of the Presidency in which the Superintendent may be travelling for the time. The permanent employment of a Veterinary Assistant for the purpose is not contemplated by the orders of the Government of India, communicated to the Director with Government Resolution No. 9350, dated 29th November 1892, and is not necessary in the circumstances of this Presidency. (G. R. No. 526, dated 19th January 1893.)

PART IV.—REPORTS AND RETURNS.

1. The number of remounts purchased by the Army Remount Department in the Eastern market *i. e.*, Arabs and Persians, is not to be shown in the appendix to the Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department giving the number of remounts purchased during the year, as the return should be confined to country-breds with which only the Civil Veterinary Department is concerned. (G. I., M. D., No. 1047 S. D., dated 7th August 1883; *vide* G. Rs. Nos. 6655, dated 8th September 1883, 8964, dated 6th December, and 8964, dated 6th December 1883.)

2. Government must impress upon the Collectors and Political Agents the importance of supplying to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, trustworthy information regarding the results of horse-breeding operations within their respective charges, but the Superintendent should give them timely intimation of the date on or before which the returns are required. (G. R. No. 6004, dated 25th July 1885.)

3. Collectors should furnish to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, information on the following points whenever it is required :—

(i) District stallions—horse, pony and donkey—Number received, all casualties, sales, comparative merits, and the like.

(ii) Unbranded mares—mares branded for the service of the district stallion.—Number died, sold, covered, &c.

(iii) Produce of above.—Percentage of coverings, foalings, &c.

(iv) Cost of feed and keep of district stallions; expenses met from provincial or local funds.

(G. R. No. 7948, dated 23rd November 1891.)

4. Information showing against each horse his coverings of the previous year, and the foals attributed to him in the year of report should be embodied in the annual administration reports of the Civil Veterinary Department. (G. R. No. 1259, dated 19th February 1892.)

5. To ensure the punctual submission of the annual report of the Civil Veterinary Department to the Government of India, the Collectors and Political Agents concerned should transmit their annual district returns required for the report to the Superintendent by the 1st of May in each year. G. R. No. 1259, dated 19th February 1892.)

6. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, should in his annual reports furnish information affording data for the comparison of the total number of remounts (Army Remount Department included) obtained in the Presidency with the number of horse stallions (ponies excluded) serving there. The proportion sired by these stallions should also be shown. There should be no further difficulty in

reporting these figures than lies in the occasional uncertainty of pedigree, and the doubtful cases should be separately shown. These data are essential to the correct appreciation of the amount of benefit derived by Army and Police from the horse-breeding operations. (G. R. No. 2451, dated 8th April 1893.)

7. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan, and Sind, should submit annually to the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture on the 1st June a report relating to veterinary dispensaries, cattle diseases and cattle breeding, in Sind, and should also send a copy of it to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department. (G. R. No. 2447, dated 8th April 1899.)

8. The following rules for the preparation and submission of annual reports by the officers in the Civil Veterinary Department have been prescribed by the Government of India. The statistics relate almost entirely to Government animals, but similar returns for animals belonging to Local Bodies would also be useful, and, if they can be compiled, should be added to the Provincial Reports in the prescribed form of tables :—

(1) On the 1st June of every year, each Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department will submit a Report on the Civil Veterinary Administration of the twelve months ending on the preceding 31st March.

(2). The Report to be divided into two parts *viz.* :—

I.—IMPERIAL.

(*a*) Military Section.
(*b*) Revenue Section.

II.—PROVINCIAL.

As explained below :—

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

(*a*)—*Military Section.*

I.—Horse-breeding—

(1) Government horse stallions—

Number present at commencement of year.
Number added to registers.
Number removed from registers.
Number present at close of year.
Number at stud work.
Number of mares covered.
Demand for stallions.
Which produce the most suitable stock for the Army.

(2) Remounts, country-bred—

Number purchased.

II.—Mule-breeding—

(1) Government donkey stallions—

Number present at commencement of year.
Number added to registers.
Number removed from registers.
Number present at close of year.
Number at stud work.
Number of pony and donkey mares covered.
Demand for donkey stallions.

(2) Number of mules purchased by Government.

(*b*)—*Revenue Section.*

I.—Horse-breeding—

(1) Government horse stallions—

Cost of feed and keep.

(2) Branded mares—

Number present at commencement of year.
Number added to registers.
Number removed from registers.
Number present at close of year.
Number served by Government stallions.

(3) Produce—

Number foaled, showing averages to mares covered, and per stallion employed.

(4) Castration—

Number of colts castrated by Veterinary Assistants and salutris paid from Imperial Funds.

II.—Mule-breeding—

(1) Government donkey stallions—

Cost of feed and keep.

(2) Pony and donkey mares—

Number served by Government donkey stallions.

(3) Produce—

Number of mule stock foaled, showing averages to mares covered and per stallion employed.

III.—Horse Fairs and Shows—

Review on each fair and show held.
Stallions whose produce won prizes.

IV.—Instruction Farm—

(1) Balance sheet of cultivation operations.
(2) Return of farm animals.
(3) Casualty roll of animals.
(4) Sale roll of animals.
(5) Technical classes held.
(6) Primers published and distributed.

V.—Bacteriological Laboratory—

(1) Description and quantity of vaccine prepared and distributed.
(2) Experiments conducted.
(3) Results of experiments.

VI.—General—

(1) Cost of the Department.
(2) Tour of Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department.
(3) General Remarks.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

I.—Horse-breeding—

(1) Horse and pony stallions belonging to District Boards, &c.—
Number present at commencement of year.
Number added to registers.
Number removed from registers.
Number present at close of year.
Number at stud work.
Number of mares covered.
Demand for stallions.
Cost of feed and keep, and how defrayed.

(2) Mares unbranded or branded for district horse-breeding—
Number present at commencement of year.
Number added to registers.
Number removed from registers.
Number present at close of year.
Number covered by district stallions.

(3) Produce—
Number foaled, showing averages to mares covered and per district stallion employed.

I.—Mule-breeding—

(1) Donkey stallions belonging to District Boards, &c.—
Number present at commencement of year.
Number added to registers.
Number removed from registers.
Number present at close of year.
Number at stud work.
Number of pony and donkey mares covered.
Demand for donkey stallions.
Cost of feed and keep, and how defrayed.

(2) Pony and donkey mares—
Number covered by district donkey stallions.

(3) Produce—

Number of mule and donkey stock foaled, showing averages to mares covered and per stallion employed.

III.—Cattle disease investigation and prevention—

(1) Information collected.
(2) Outbreaks during the year.
(3) Treatment, vaccination, &c.

IV.—Cattle-breeding including cattle fairs and shows.

V.—Veterinary Instruction—

(1) Colleges and schools.
(2) Other Institutions.
(3) Dispensaries.
(4) Work done by subordinate establishment.

VI.—Tours of Superintendents—

(1) Districts visited.
(2) Shows and fairs attended.
(3) Miles travelled by—
  (*a*) Road,
  (*b*) Rail,
  (*c*) Boat or steamer.

VII.—General—

(1) Provincial cost of Department.
(2) General remarks.

(3). The Annual Imperial Report, both Military and Revenue, will be submitted by Superintendents, Civi Veterinary Department, direct to the Inspector-General and a copy to the Provincial Government; the Provincial Report direct to the Local Government and a copy to the Inspector-General.

(4). Reports in connection with the Bacteriological Laboratory and cattle disease will be submitted by the Imperial Bacteriologist and the Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, on the 1st July of each year, direct to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, and a copy to the Local Government of the province to which the report refers.

(5). Any instructions required, as regards the information to be furnished under "Imperial Report—Military Section" will be issued by the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, under the orders of the Military Department; instructions relating to "Imperial Report—Revenue Section" by the same officer, under the orders of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and instructions relating to the Provincial Report, by the Local Government.

(6). Principals of Veterinary Colleges and Schools will submit on the 1st June a separate annual report, for the year ending 31st March, on

the institutions under their charge, in such form and through such channels as the Local Government may direct, a copy being forwarded by the Principal at the same time to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

(7). When the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, is also Principal of a Veterinary College or School, he may, at the discretion of the Local Government, submit his report on the college or school in Section V of the Provincial Report.

(8). Annual reports should generally be confined to a review of facts and statistics collected during the year, the mesaures carried out, and the results secured.

(9). The Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, may submit to the Local Government, for consideration and orders, any observations or suggestions he may desire to make on the provincial reports, but it will be at the option of the Local Government to pass orders on the report at once, or to await the remarks of the Inspector-General. The Inspector-General should submit his remarks or suggestions, ordinarily, within ten days after receipt of a copy of the provincial report from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, or the Principal of a Veterinary College or School.

(10). When orders have been passed on the provincial report by the Local Government, a copy of the report and of the orders thereon will be forwarded to the Government of India. A copy of the orders will also be sent to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, direct.

(11). All annual provincial reports of the Civil Veterinary Department should reach the Government of India by the 1st August.

(12). The Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, will submit to the Government of India, not later than the 1st September of each year, a report on horse and mule-breeding with Imperial stallions and on any other veterinary matters directly administered by him. The report will also include the statistical tables and a general review of the provincial reports.

(13). A copy of the Inspector-General's annual report, and of the orders thereon, will be forwarded by the Government of India to all Local Governments and Administrations.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE MAP WHICH SHOULD ACCOMPANY THE ANNUAL REPORT.

A map should accompany the annual report of the Civil Veterinary Department, showing the names and situation of stallions' stands. Under the name of each stand should be noted the number of Government horse, pony, and donkey stallions present at that stand at the end of the year—*e. g.* :—

Bulandshahr
3 H-2 P-3 D.

will indicate that there were 3 Government horse stallions, 2 pony stallions and 3 donkey stallions at the Bulandshahr stand at the end of the year.

With regard to provincial stallions, it will be sufficient to note, on the same map, across the space demarcating the limits of each district, how many horse, pony and donkey stallions —the property of District Boards, &c., &c.,—there are in that district, thus :—

District stallions.
2 H-3 P-1 D.

across the space showing the outlines or boundaries of, say Rawalpindi District, will indicate that there were 2 horse stallions, 3 pony stallions, and 1 donkey stallion in the whole of that district belonging to local bodies or other private individuals.

The above to be printed in black ink—no other colours to be used on the map.

Tables to accompany the annual Imperial Report of the Civil Veterinary Department.

I. Return of Government Horse, Pony and Donkey stallions.

II. Casualty Roll of Government Horse and Pony stallions.

III. Sale Roll of Government Horse and Pony stallions.

IV. Services and produce of Government Horse and Pony stallions.

V. Record of stallions which produce the most suitable stock for the Army.

VI. Statement of Remounts purchased.

VII. Casualty Roll of Government Donkey stallions.

VIII. Sale Roll of Government Donkey stallions.

IX. Services and produce of Government Donkey stallions.

X. Statement of Mules purchased by Government.

XI. Cost of feed, keep, &c., of Government Horse and Pony stallions.

XII. Return of branded or certificated mares and their produce.

XIII. Breeders' colts castrated by Veterinary Assistants and salutris paid from Imperial Funds.

XIV. Cost of feed, keep, &c., of Government Donkey stallions.

XV Abstract of particulars regarding each horse fair and show held.

XVI. Statement showing the stallions whose produce won prizes at horse fairs and shows.

XVII. Balance sheet of cultivation operations.

XVIII. Return of Instruction Farm animals.

XIX. Casualty Roll of Instruction Farm animals.

XX. Sale Roll of Instruction Farm animals.

XXI. Cost of the Department Imperial charges.

XXII. Tours of Officers of the Department.

N. B.—The same form of Returns, as prescribed for the Imperial Report, might be usefully adopted for the provincial portion* of the Report; but their adoption, or otherwise, is left to the discretion and wishes of Local Governments.

(G. I., R. & A., No. 42-17, dated 28th October 1893; *vide* G. R. No. 8667, dated 27th November 1893; and also G. I., R. & A., No. 4-53-2, dated 5th May 1897; *vide* G. R. No. 3877, dated 22nd May 1887.)

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* Separate forms have since been prescribed for the provincial portion. (G. R No. 2997, dated 22nd April 1895.)

TABLE I.

IMPERIAL REPORT—MILITARY SECTION.

Return of Government Horse, Pony, and Donkey Stallions, for the official year 189 -9 .

Details.	GOVERNMENT HORSE AND PONY STALLIONS.											GOVERNMENT DONKEY STALLIONS.					Country-bred Colts reserved for Stallions.	Remarks.
	Horses.						Ponies.											
	T. B. English.	Breed English.	Half-bred English and Norfolk Trotters.	Australians.	&c., &c.	Total.	Arab.	Pegu.	&c., &c.	Total.	Total Horses and Ponies.	Italian.	Spanish.	Arab.	&c., &c.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Balance on 1st April 189																		
Increase ... Received by importation...																		
Increase ... Purchased in India ...																		
Increase ... &c., &c.																		
Total ...																		
Decrease ... Died																		
Decrease ... Sold																		
Decrease ... &c., &c.																		
Total ...																		
Balance on 31st March 189 ...																		
In North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...																		
„ Rájputána																		
„ North Punjáb																		
„ South Punjáb																		
„ Derájat																		
„ Baluchistán																		
„ Central India																		
„ Deccan																		
„ Gujarát																		
„ Sind and Cutch																		

TABLE II.

IMPERIAL REPORT—MILITARY SECTION.

Casualty Roll of Government Horse and Pony Stallions, 189 -9

Brand Number.	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	Description of Casualty.	Nature of Casualty.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Abstract.

Province.	Number died.		Number destroyed.		Total.		Percentage Deaths.		Percentage destroyed.		General Percentage.	
	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony	Horse	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
In North-West Provinces and Oudh ...												
In Rájputána ...												
„ North Punjáb ...												
„ South Punjáb ...												
„ Derájat												
„ Baluchistán ...												
„ Central India ...												
„ Deccan ...												
„ Gujarát												
„ Sind and Cutch ...												

The percentage to be taken on stock existing at the beginning of the year under report.

TABLE III.

IMPERIAL REPORT—MILITARY SECTION.

Government Horse and Pony Stallions sold during 189 -9

Brand Number.	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	Name of Purchaser.	Amount sold for.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	

TABLE IV.

IMPERIAL REPORT—MILITARY SECTION.

Services and Produce of each Class of Government Horse and Pony Stallion during 189 -9

Horse or Pony.	Class.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.									North Punjáb, &c., &c.									Total.								
		Stallions on Register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not kept.	Average of not known.	Stallions on Register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not kept.	Average of not known.	Stallions on Register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not kept.	Average of not known.
		Stallions actually employed at stud.			Number of Mares covered.		Average of Mares covered per Stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.		Average result of previous year's coverings, per Stallion employed at stud.				Number of Mares covered.		Average of Mares covered per Stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.		Average result of previous year's coverings, per Stallion employed at stud.				Number of Mares covered.		Average of Mares covered per Stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.		Average result of previous year's coverings, per Stallion employed at stud.			
Horse ...	T. B. English ...																																		
	Bred English ...																																		
	Half-bred English and Norfolk																																		
	Trotters, &c., &c.																																		
	Total ...																																		
Pony ...	Arab																																		
	Pegu																																		
	&c., &c. ...																																		
	Total ...																																		
	Grand Total ...																																		

TABLE V.

IMPERIAL REPORT—MILITARY SECTI

Record of the class of stallions which produce the most suitable and unsuitable stock

Remount Rearing Depôt	Class of sires of remounts.	Number of remounts inspected.	How allotted.						
			Horse Artillery.	Field Artillery.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	&c., &c.	Rejected.	Tot
	TOTAL ...								

TABLE VI.

IMPERIAL REPORT—MILITARY SECTI

Statement of Country-bred Remounts purchased during

Purchased for	NUMBER PURCHASED.				1½ to under 3 years.	3 to under 6 years.	6 to under 8 years.
	Horses.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
Army Remount Department ...							
Native Cavalry*							
Police							
Total ...							

* Give such details as necessary, *e.g.*, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Punj

TABLE VII.

IMPERIAL REPORT—MILITARY SECTION.

Casualty Roll of Government Donkey Stallions during 189 -9 .

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Abstract.

Province.	Number died.	Number destroyed.	Total.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage destroyed.	General Percentage.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In North-Western Provinces and Oudh.							
„ Rájputána							
„ North Punjab ...							
„ South Punjab ...							
„ Deraját							
„ Baluchistán							
„ Central India ...							
„ Deccan							
„ Gujarát							
„ Sindh and Cutch ...							

The percentages to be taken on stock existing at the beginning of the year under report.

TABLE VIII.

IMPERIAL REPORT—MILITARY SECTION.

Government Donkey Stallions sold during 189 -9 .

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Name of purchaser.	Amount sold for.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	

TABLE IX.

IMPERIAL REPORT—MILITARY SECTION.

Services and Produce of each Class of Government Donkey Stallions during 189 -9 .

Class of Donkey Stallion.	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.																						NORTH PUNJAB, &c., &c.
	Stallions on Register.	DONKEY STALLIONS ACTUALLY EMPLOYED AT STUD.				NUMBER OF MARES COVERED.				AVERAGE OF MARES COVERED PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.				RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERIN S.						AVERAGE RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.						
		For mule breeding.		*For donkey breeding.*		*Pony mares.*		*Donkey mares.*		*Pony mares.*		*Donkey mares.*		*Pony mares.*			*Donkey mares.*			*Pony mares.*			*Donkey mares.*		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	
Italian																									
Spanish																									
Arab, &c., &c.																									
TOTAL ...																									

TABLE X.

IMPERIAL REPORT—MILITARY SECTION.

Statement of Mules purchased by Government in 189 -9 . -

Mules purchased for	Total number purchased.	Remarks.
Remount Depôt ...		
Batteries		
Transport		
TOTAL ...		

This information should be obtained from the Remount and Commissariat authorities.

TABLE XI.

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., &c., of Government Horse and Pony Stallions, during 189 -9 .

Province.	District.	NUMBER OF STALLIONS OR DAYS.		TOTAL ANNUAL COST.		AVERAGE COST PER STALLION.	
		Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
	TOTAL ...						

TABLE XII.

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Return of branded or certificated mares and their produce, for the official year 189 -9

Details.	BRANDED OR CERTIFICATED MARES.					PRODUCE.					Remarks.
	For Horse breeding.	For Pony breeding.	For mule breeding.	For donkey breeding.	Total.	Horse stock.	Pony stock.	Mule stock.	Donkey stock.	Total.	
Balance on 1st April 189											
Increase. { Branded during the year ...											
Increase. { Foaled during the year ...											
Increase. { &c., &c.											
Total ...											
Decrease. { Died											
Decrease. { Sold											
Decrease. { &c., &c.											
Total ...											
Balance on 31st March 189											
In North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...											
„ Rájputána											
„ North Punjáb											
„ South Punjáb											
„ Derajat											
„ Baluchistán											
„ Central India											
„ Deccan											
„ Gujarát											
„ Sind and Cutch											

TABLE XIII.

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Breeders' and other colts castrated by Veterinary Assistants and Salutris paid from Imperial Funds in 189 -9 .

Province.	District.	NUMBER OF COLTS CASTRATED.			No. of deaths resulting from effects of castration.	Remarks.
		Horse stock.	Mule stock.	Total.		
	Total ...					

TABLE XIV.

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., of Government Donkey Stallions in 189 -9 .

Province.	District.	Number of stallions or days.	Total annual cost.	Average per donkey stallion.	Remarks.
	Total ...				

TABLE XV.

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Abstract of particulars regarding each Horse Fair and Show held in the

Fair or Show	Date when Fair or Show was held.		Total No. of animals present.		Total No. competing for prizes.		Total No. of horse stock not including branded mares) present.		No. of Remounts purchased.				Prices paid for Remounts.			No. of Mules purchased.			Prices pa for Mul	
	From	To	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Belonging breeders.	Belonging dealers.	For Remount Department.	For Native Cavalry.	For Police.	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	By Government.	By others.	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.
Total ...																				

TABLE XVII.

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Dr. *Balance sheet of cultivation operations for the official year 18)* -9 . . *Cr.*

No.			No.	*By Stock.*											
1	Value of lands		29	Value of lands											
2	,, of buildings		30	,, of buildings											
3	,, of plant and machinery .		31	,, of plant and machinery .											
4	,, of farm animals ...		32	,, of farm animals... ...											
5	,, of wells		33	,, of wells											
	To Repairs and Additions, &c.			*By Sale.*											
6	Repairs to buildings			Sale of horse stallions											
7	Additions to buildings			,, donkey stallions											
8	Repairs of plant and machinery.			,, farm mares											
9	Purchase of new plant and machinery to replace worn-out stock.			,, pony mares											
10	Purchase of new plant and machinery as an addition to existing stock.			,, donkey mares											
11	Purchase of farm animals in replacement of stock sold, died, &c.			,, horse stock											
12	Purchase of farm animals as an addition to existing stock.			,, mule stock											
				,, donkey stock...											
	To Establishment.			Total ...											
13	Share of pay of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department			By production.	Out-turn.	Actual cost per rupee.			Amount.			Market rate per rupee.			Amount.		
14	Extra pay to Veterinary Overseer.				lbs.	lbs.	oz.	dzs.	Rs.	a.	p.	lbs.	oz.	dzs.	Rs.	a.	p.
15	Lucerne Garden Establishment			Oats in straw ...													
16	Office Establishment (½) ...			Green kirbi													
17	Labor Farm			Carrots													
	Labor grass conservancy ...			Lucerne													
18	Permanent Establishment ...			Hay													
19	Temporary Establishment ..			Gram...													
	Do. do. grass conservancy.			Gram bhoosa ...													
	To other charges.			Guinea grass... ...													
20	Irrigation and sowing—rent ...			&c., &c., ...													
21	Manure if purchased			*By sundries.*													
22	Seeds...			Subletting grazing lands.													
23	Feed of farm animals			&c., &c.													
24	Cutting and carting hay ...			Loss ..													
25	Cultivation contingencies ...																
	To indirect charges.																
26	Interest at 4 per cent. on outlay (item 4)																
27	Interest on working capital (½ of items 11 to 25).																
28	Probable rent of land under cultivation, if leased out.																
	Savings ...																
	GRAND TOTAL ...			GRAND TOTAL ..													

TABLE XVIII.

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Return of Instruction Farm Animals, for the official year 189 -

Details.	FARM STALLIONS.									FARM MARES.								
	HORSE.				DONKEY.				Total Horse and Donkey stallions.	FARM MARES.			PONY MARES.			DONKEY MARES.			Total Farm mares.
	Arab.	Country bred.	&c., &c.	Total.	Persian.	Home bred.	&c., &c.	Total.		Country bred	&c., &c.	Total.	Country bred.	&c., &c.	Total.	Home bred.	&c., &c.	Total.	
Balance on 1st April 189 ...																			
Increase { Purchased in India. Foaled during the year. &c., &c.																			
Total ...																			
Decrease { Died... ... ... Destroyed ... ... Sold... ... ... &c., &c.																			
Total, ...																			
Balance on 31st March 189 ...																			
In North-West Provinces Depôt																			
In North Punjab Depôt ...																			

TABLE XIX.

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Casualty Roll of Instruction Farm Animals during 189 -9

Brand No.	Name and Class.	Stallion, Mare or Produce.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.	Remarks.

Abstract.

	Number died.			Number destroyed.			Total.			Percentage deaths.			Percentage destroyed.			General percentage.		
	Stallion.	Mare.	Produce.	Stallion.	Mare.	Produce.	Stallion.	Mare.	Produce.	Stallion.	Mare.	Produce.	Stallion.	Mare.	Produce.	Stallion.	Mare.	Produce.
In North-West Provinces Depôt.																		
In North Punjab Depôt .																		

The percentages to be taken on stock existing at the beginning of the year under report.

TABLE XX.

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Statement of Instruction Farm Animals sold during 189 -)

Brand No.	Name and Class.	Stallion mare or produce.	Name of purchaser.	Amount sold for.	Remarks.

TABLE XXI.

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Statement showing charges debited to India Estimates during 189 -9 , in connection with

Major Heads.	Inspector-General.	Imperial Bacteriologist.	Assistant to Inspector General.	Superintendent, North-West Provinces and Oudh.	Superintendent, North Punjab.	Superintendent, South Punjab.
Civil Veterinary Department.						
I.—Prizes at Horse Fairs and Shows						
II.—Establishment—Officers						
Ditto Subordinates						
III.—Travelling allowances—Officers						
Ditto Subordinates ...						
IV.—Contingencies						
V.—Purchase of stallions						
VI.—Stable feed and keep						
VII.—Road expenses						
Instruction Farm						
VIII.—Establishment						
IX.—Contingencies						
X.—Purchase of Farm animals						
XI.—Stable feed and keep						
Total ...						

This statement to be furnished by the Comptroller of India Treasuries.

TABLE XXII,

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Abstract of tours of Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Departm

Rank, name, and designation of touring officer.	NUMBER OF MARES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF MARES BRANDED FO					
			HORSE.		PONY.		MULE.	
	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.

PART V.—STALLIONS.

1. The following rules for the care of Government stallions, and remarks on breeding and rearing young stock have been approved by Government.

A.—GENERAL CARE OF STALLIONS.

Feeding.—These horses must be fed liberally on good plain grain and fodder. The ration necessary for each animal will vary according to his size, age, make and digestive powers; also according to the season and the amount of work he has to do. Old horses usually require more than young ones; those that have been much raced than those that have not. Horses in full work should have as much grain as they can digest; when more is given, the dung becomes broken and foul, which is the sign for decreasing the allowance and giving some extra green food and bran for a time. The same applies also in case of constipation. The extreme ration of grain would be from 6 lbs. for a small Arab galloway to 12 lbs. for a large English or Colonial; this includes every kind of grain given.

Kinds of Grain.—*Gram* is the most common food in this Presidency and, all things considered, is probably the best; but kulti, in use in the southern parts, is almost equally good; it requires to be boiled.

Bájri is sometimes given, and is not objectionable; made into bread and given with spices, it is useful in restoring the condition and vigour of horses that have become "tunda."

Mutt also is a nutritious and useful grain; it requires to be well steeped and without that is dangerous.

Barley is less often used, and never as the only grain ration. Sometimes, especially if parched, it is advantageously given with gram for the purpose of restoring horses' condition.

Bran (wheaten) is useful as a laxative when given in the form of mash, that is thoroughly scalded. When horses are not in full work, a little may be given in lieu of a portion of grain ration, substituted weight for weight. But much of it, unless properly scalded, which is seldom done, is dangerous, causing constipation and colic.

FODDER.—*Dry Grass, Kirby* and *Huriali.*—These vary very much in different localities and seasons, and great care is always necessary in selecting the best procurable. The daily ration will vary with the size of the horse and the quality of the fodder, kirby being the most nutritious, dried huriali next, and dry grass least; say from 15 lbs. to 25 lbs. per diem; and, if horses are travelling, an additional allowance must be made for waste.

GREEN FOOD.—*Lucerne Grass* and *Carrots.*—A little of each of these, when procurable, is useful

in keeping horses in health; and they may be given more largely in cases of sickness or debility. Ordinarily 10 lbs. of the former and 5 lbs. of the latter is as much as should be allowed, to be doubled in case of sickness, &c.

The natives believe that carrots make a horse "tunda"; and, though it is probable there is no truth in this, their prejudices have often to be considered.

Green kuriali would be valuable if its purity could be ensured, but this can hardly ever be done, and the mixed grasses brought by grass-cutters are dangerous; better, therefore, eschewed.

Mussalahs, Spices, Condiments.—The constant or frequent use of these things, of which native horse-owners and attendants are so fond, is most injurious. They are given with the view to stimulate and increase a horse's vigour: perhaps they may do so for the time, but in the end they tend most materially to weaken those powers. They should never be allowed except in case of sickness, and then only under advice.

Salt.—This, on the other hand, is very beneficial, and should form a part of the horse's daily ration. The best way is to give a lump of rock salt, which he may lick at pleasure; failing this, half an ounce daily may be given in the food.

General Remark.—A little variety of food occasionally is as desirable and pleasant to horses as to men; but sudden and great changes are to be avoided.

Water.—Care is requisite that this is always pure and sweet; that from running streams or wells is to be preferred, stagnant water being avoided as far as possible.

It is essential that horses should always be watered before they have their grain; to do so afterwards is most dangerous, and many horses' lives have been sacrificed thereby.

On this point natives generally think the contrary, and they are very obstinate about it; but this is a case in which their prejudices are on no account to be given in to, and stringent measures are requsite to compel the syces to act as above directed.

In hot weather the horses should be watered three times a day, say after the morning's walk, at 11 A.M. (being fed at noon), and again after the evening's walk. In very hot places and seasons another pailful, the last thing at night, would be a great comfort to them. In cold weather twice daily would be sufficient, say half an hour before the morning and evening feeds respectively, care being taken as regards the first that the water is not too cold.

The best plan of all is to leave a large tub of fresh water always within a horse's reach.

Exercise.—The necessity of giving this to Government stallions is too often ignored; and the want of it prevents horses digesting their food properly, and so makes them lose condition. Every horse in health should be walked out at a good brisk pace for at least an hour morning and evening; or, where practicable, it is better to make them walk a certain distance, say, four miles twice a day, or five in the morning and three in the evening.

When the syce is good and trustworthy, he may with advantage be allowed to ride the horse at exercise, but only at a walk.

Grooming.—This also requires much looking after; it is as essential to perfect health and condition as food and exercise are. It should be done chiefly with the horse-brush, the hand rubber (hatali), and with the hand. The use of curry-combs on the thin skins of blood-horses is irritating, injurious and unnecessary.

The test of good grooming is a glossy coat, the absence of stain on the fingers when the hair is roughed up the wrong way, and of scurf in the mane and tail.

Washing.—This is a useless and dangerous practice: useless, because it can never take the place of grooming; dangerous, because it is so apt to cause rheumatism, kumri, catarrh, bursati, grease, &c. This is another point on which syces are very obstinate; they think it saves trouble; the temptation also to wash the stains off light grey and white horses is great, while with them the risk is greater than with others, as they are more liable to the above diseases.

Many officers and others, who ought to know better, still maintain that washing horses is a good thing. A little thought will show the futility of it as a means of really cleaning a horse's skin; all it can do is to remove extraneous dirt from the hair. The scurf and dandruff, which it is the object of grooming to remove, remain more firmly caked on the skin after washing than before. The danger of washing has been proved by the observation of many professional men extending over many years.

It arises from the almost impossibility there is of properly protecting horses from drafts of wind, all our stables in this country being so open; and from the carelessness of syces in not drying horses after they have been washed. They only wash horses to save themselves trouble, whereas, if properly done, it is more trouble than ordinary grooming; for after washing safety requires that the horse should first be thoroughly dried, then clothed and trotted till he sweats a little, then dried again, be clothed lightly and walked about till the natural temperature of his skin is restored.

Cleaning the feet, an essential part of grooming.—The feet must be picked out twice at least

daily, and always be kept clean and dry; otherwise, especially where the horse cannot be regularly shod, disease is certain to supervene.

Shoeing.—Many horses, particularly Arabs, have such strong and sound feet that they do not require to be shod at all, epecially when there is no travelling and their exercising ground is not stony; in such cases shoeing is best dispensed with. Most English horses, however, and all horses with weak or flat feet, must be shod; and in that case it should be done as regularly as possible once a month, and care should be taken to employ the best workman within reach; and those in charge should see that the shoes put on are large enough, and that no rasping of the outer crust is allowed, nor any paring of the sole and frog.

Stables.—Ventilation.—The stable windows and all apertures (ventilators) in the walls, below and above, and through the ceiling should always be kept open.

Cleanliness necessary.—The floors of the stalls must always be kept clean and level. Dung and urine are to be immediately removed and dry earth placed upon the floor where the urine has fallen. The evacuations, soiled portion of the bedding and foul earth of the floor, should be thrown to a distance to prevent offensive smells reaching the stables. If these precautions are not strictly observed, the stallions are likely to get sick and their feet to become diseased.

Bedding.—A sufficient quantity of bedding must be provided to enable the horses to lie down comfortably. Every morning it should be exposed to the sun to dry, and when it gets old, it should be thrown away and replaced by a fresh supply.

Stallions, when in the stable, are not to be tied up except when being groomed. Head and heel ropes are not to be used.

B.—SERVICES OF THE STALLIONS.

Number of Mares allowed.—One mare in four days is enough for a horse: more will overtax his powers: but it is sometimes difficult to adhere rigidly to this limit, without disappointing the owners of mares, who often come from a distance. It must be noted, however, that when horses cover too frequently, a smaller proportion of the mares hold; and this is just as disappointing to owners as not having their mares covered at all; and in addition the horse is injured, both actually and in his reputation. During the busy time the horse should have extra grain. Horses that have become "tunda" must have complete rest, and if necessary be put under treatment till fully restored; and afterwards their mares must be still more restricted in number.

Mares covered twice.—This is customary, whether necessary or not; properly the horse should be offered a second time after an interval of three

days; but natives coming from a distance can seldom wait so long, and a mare has generally to be covered on two consecutive days, or even morning and evening of the same day. Though this is objectionable as regards the horse, and probably useless as regards the mare, it is better to allow it than to send owners away discontented.

In many parts it is customary to have mares covered shortly after foaling, and the practice is not objectionable. Mares are believed by many to hold better then.

Choice of Stallion.—Theoretically this would best be left to the owner of each mare presented; but practically that is impossible, as natives nearly always choose the largest horse in the stud, and he would soon be worked impotent. Therefore, the selection must generally rest with those having charge of the stallions, who are seldom men with the requisite knowledge and discernment to match horse and mare judiciously; and so, too often, service goes by roster, the horse whose turn it is is brought out whatever the mare may be like; but it is very desirable selections should be made and with that view the following suggestions are offered:—

Suggestions—1*st.*—Regard should be had to mere size. The horse may be somewhat larger than the mare but a great disproportion is both dangerous and useless; the mare may be injured, and the result is not satisfactory; for the size of the progeny depends more upon the dam than the sire.

2*nd.*—The most prominent defect in the mare presented should be noticed, and a stallion selected that is good on that particular point. For instance, if a mare has long, weak, sloping pasterns, the horse must have them short, strong and, if anything, somewhat upright; if she has crooked hind legs, weak "sickle hocks," as so many country-bred mares have, the stallion chosen must have a straight, dropped hind leg with large bony hocks.

Every horse and every mare has a worst point: the thing is to see that both have not the same, so that the good may counteract the bad.

3*rd.*—The breed of the mare has to be considered, more especially with half-breds, which ought now to be coming forward as brood mares in large numbers; and to breeding from which we must mainly look to effect any permanent improvement in the breed of the country.

The principle to go upon is, a cross once effected to continue using stallions of the same breed as the one first crossed with. Thus, a mare by an Arab sire out of a country-bred dam should be put to an Arab stallion; one by an English sire to an English stallion. By these means, in the course of generations, a pure and lasting breed may be established; whereas, by constantly

changing from one breed to another, a mongrel race is produced, which can never be permanent.

The majority of the Government stallions being Arabs, this general rule may easily be attended to with regard to their progeny: but the English horses being so few, in their case exceptions must be allowed. It may even sometimes be advantageous to begin with the English cross, for the sake of obtaining size, and then to recur to Arab; but, when this is done either from necessity or from choice, the use of Arabs should be continued for many succeeding generations.

The general principle should be that the necessity for a cross to start with being admitted, subsequently purity of breed should be aimed at, and for that purpose stallions of the same breed and blood, if possible, should always be used; because chopping and changing, and frequent intermixture of breeds, must produce mongrels, probably useless, certainly evanescent as a breed.

4th, Unsoundness.—The above remarks, as regards weak points, apply with still greater force to unsoundness of an hereditary nature. A mare with spavined hocks, if bred from at all, should be put to a horse particularly clean in that point. If both sire and dam have spavins, their foal is almost certain to have them or get them when put to work.

So far as possible, breeding from unsound mares should be discouraged, and when the stallions are otherwise in full work such should be unhesitatingly rejected, as well as mares in very poor order or otherwise unsuitable to breed from.

The most common hereditary unsoundnesses are spavins, ringbones, ossified fet-locks, splents, cataracts.

C.—BROOD MARES.

Care of, before being covered.—This is little thought of by native owners, and not much is required beyond seeing that, on the one hand, they are not kept too fat and gross, as then they are not likely to hold; and on the other, that they are not over-worked, half starved and poor. A mare in fair working order, the result of good food and plenty of air and exercise, will be much more likely to come in "season" at the usual time, to hold when covered, and to throw without trouble or risk to herself a healthy foal, than a mare in either of the extremes previously mentioned.

Subsequent care.—During the time of gestation the mare requires a liberal diet, but overfeeding must be avoided; plenty of exercise, but without violence; and a large supply of fresh air, without exposure to bad weather. For the first six months her ordinary work, hack or other, may be continued; for the next three it must be lighter and slower; for the last two, to be a little more than walking exercise, but the more of that the better.

In some breeding districts, mares in foal, the more valuable ones particularly, are shut up without light and air, are highly fed and get no exercise. This system is perhaps even more injurious to the mare and detrimental to the coming foal than the opposite one, which leaves brood mares loose in the jungle to forage for themselves, though that too often means to be half starved.

Foaling.—At this time mares require, above all things, to be left alone. Given plently of room and left undisturbed, all generally goes well; assistance is very rarely required; and ignorant, unnecessary interference does harm and may endanger the life of the foal.

Afterwards.—In different parts of the country many fanciful practices are in use, for the supposed good of the mare and foal just born. I am not aware that any of them are actually injurious, and so it is better not to interfere with all-powerful custom; but now as during foaling the chief thing is to leave as much as possible to nature; feed the mare moderately well on soft and green food to keep the bowels open, allow plenty of liberty and fresh air, and nothing more is required for the first fwo months.

D.—REARING YOUNG STOCK.

Time of Nursing.—In Káthiáwár and some other breeding districts, it is customary to wean the foals at two months old, because, they say, longer suckling weakens the mare. This is a great mistake: all other of the larger mammalia suckle their young for much longer periods; as mares do in other districts, without detriment to themselves, and with positive benefit to the foals, who at two months are far too young to depend entirely on artificial food. A longer period of suckling need not interfere with the mares being moderately worked; indeed, it is better they should be, and if the foals accompany them on short journeys and excursions, the exercise thus obtained is most beneficial in hardening their legs and strengthening their muscles and sinews. The practice now advocated, as regards the larger and more valuable mares and foals, is in force as regards ponies; and to this cause it is greatly owing that Indian tattoos are so hardy and enduring, while Indian horses are so soft and unsound in their legs.

Artificial food.—If not weaned at two months, however, foals should then begin to have some artificial food. Those who can afford it give grain steeped in milk; others grain alone or milk; others merely what fodder is available. It is impossible to lay down any fixed rule as to what, and how much should be given, but no man can do wrong in feeding his young stock well, provided he gives at the same time a due proportion of exercise. The best fodder for brood mares and young stock which can be found in the cuntry

is a weed which over-runs many fields and injures the crops; this is "huriali," and if the farmers could be taught to recognize and save this grass, both their crops and their colts would benefit greatly thereby.

Exercise.—Here I find that native horse-breeders generally run into opposite extremes; the wealthy, horse-loving but custom-bound chiefs and gentlemen of Káthiáwár feed their foals highly and keep them shut up, often in dark stables or houses. The consequence is soft big bodies, with soft little legs, which become unsound when put to work. The poorer cultivators of the Deccan, on the contrary, feed their foals insufficiently, but give them a good deal of liberty; and here we get stunted animals with sound, large hard limbs: animals far better for work than to look at.

What we want is a happy combination of the two; let those who now feed their foals well continue to do so, but let them give plenty of liberty and exercise from the very day of birth until it is time for them to be put to work. Let those who now starve their foals be encouraged to spend a little money in feeding them, without in any way curtailing their liberty.

Breaking in.—Where foals have been reared in confinement and without exercise, this too often means breaking down. By suddenly taking a young colt from a completely idle life, and backing and riding him, he is very apt to get injured in his limbs somehow; and so it is that we see so many unsound horses where this practice prevails. With freedom and exercise, on the contrary, the bones and sinews become firm and strong, and the breaking in of colts may be undertaken with comparative safety, even at the early age at which Natives generally begin to do so. That they often do so too early is undoubted, which with the manner of doing it, with tight bearing reins and legs tied together, is most injurious and ruins many promising foals, causing injuries to the limbs, unsoundness, and at the best cramped and unnatural action.

Many brood mares also are permanently damaged, and their value lessened by the barbarous manner in which they are hobbled.

Sale of Colts and Fillies.—I would repeat that our main hope of establishing a permanent and good breed of horses in the country depends upon the mares, the produce of the imported stallions being retained for breeding purposes, and being put to horses of the same breed and blood as their sires. Every possible encouragement, therefore, should be given to breeders to keep their fillies and sell only or geld their colts.

Castration.—The advantages of this practice are many and great.

First as regards the animal himself. A colt when castrated is much more easily kept, he requires less food, and as he may with safety be let loose to graze, he can find a good deal of that food for himself, while the liberty and exercise develop his bone, muscle and sinew, and he grows into a much finer horse than the entire colt which must always be kept tied and gets insufficient exercise and depends for his food on what is brought to him.

Valuable prizes are given at all the horse shows for geldings.

Then as regards the breed of horses, the general introduction of the practice of castration would do more than almost anything else to improve it, as then only selected stallions would be used and that promiscuous or accidental intercourse between horses (or tattoos) and mares, which is now so frequent and so detrimental, would be prevented.

Another advantage of all colts being geldings would be that then mares and fillies could be allowed that liberty which is so good for them, but which now has to be refused on account of the risk of a stray stallion pony getting at and covering them—an accident that often happens now, though mares are kept so much tied up.

Use of half-breds as Stallions.—This should be particularly discouraged, as none but purely bred horses can favourably influence the progeny.

(G. Rs. Nos. 3295, dated 10th June 1873, and 1775, dated 15th March 1882.)

2. The following rules for the care of Government stallions are to be posted up in each stallion's stable:—

I. *Ventilation.*—The stable windows, and all apertures (ventilators) in the walls, below and above, and through the ceiling, should always be kept open.

Between the hours of 10 A. M., and 4 P. M., during the hot months, when flies are troublesome, and in the winter nights when the air is cold and chill, the chicks of the doorways should be let down.

II. *Stables to be kept clean.*—The floor of the stalls should always be kept clean and level.

Dung and urine to be immediately removed, and dry earth placed upon the part where urine has fallen.

The evacuations, soiled portion of the bedding, and foul earth of the floor, should be thrown at a distance, to prevent offensive smell reaching the stable.

If these precautions are not strictly observed, the stallions are liable to get sick and their feet diseased.

III. *Bedding.*—A sufficient quantity of bedding must be provided, to enable the stallions to lie down comfortably.

Every morning the bedding should be exposed to the sun to dry.

When the bedding gets old, it should be thrown away, and replaced by a fresh supply.

IV. *Gate of the Stallion Stable compound.*—To prevent other horses coming into the stallion stable compound, a strong gate should be erected, and walls (not less than five feet high) built around the compound.

V. *Tying up Stallions prohibited.*—Stallions, when in the stable, are not to be tied up except when being groomed.

Head and heel ropes are not to be used.

The doorways of the stalls should be fitted with strong gates.

VI. *Watering.*—Stallions should be watered three times a day, and should not be fed till half an hour after watering. A horse when watered soon after eating grain, is very liable to get gripes.

VII. *Feed of Stallions.*—The following is the average ration per diem for stallions, large horses receiving more, small ones less, *viz.*:—

8 lbs. of well-crushed gram or of kulti, boiled, or half and half of each.

2 lbs. bran.

20 lbs. dry grass or kirbi or 40 lbs. *huriali* grass.

10 lbs. lucerne grass.
4 lbs. carrots. } When procurable.

If the horse can eat more than 40 lbs. *huriali* it should be given to him.

VIII. *Grooming.*—Stallions should be well groomed with the brush twice a day.

The brush is to be cleaned with the curry-comb.

The curry-comb is not to be applied to the horse.

When the horse is not properly groomed, he is liable to have skin disease.

IX. *Washing prohibited.*—Stallions should not be bathed or washed; either one or the other is likely to produce rheumatism and weakness of the loins.

X. *Exercise.*—Stallions to have about two hours of fast walking exercise, morning and evening, at a place unfrequented by the other horses.

XI. *Picketting Stallions out at night.*—During the summer months, when the stables are hot at night, the stallions should be picketted out in the stable yard (surrounded by a wall or rail fence) tied by the head only, from 7 P.M. to 4 A.M.

Heel ropes are not to be used in picketting the stallions.

XII. *Stallions to be shod.*—Stallions are to be shod when shoes are deemed necessary.

When shod the shoes should be removed, the feet duly reduced, and the old or new shoes applied, once a month.

XIII. *Serving of mares.*—A stallion should not be allowed to serve more than twice in one day (either one mare twice or two mares once each), *viz.*, once in the morning and the other in the evening.

He is not to cover more than five times during the week.

He is not to serve more than 50 mares during the year without the sanction of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

When a mare is being covered, both her hind-legs and one fore-leg should be hobbled in the usual way.

XIV. *Only* ⅄ *and* D *branded mares to be served.*—Only mares that have been inspected, branded ⅄ or D and registered, will be served by the stallions.

It is strictly forbidden to allow any other mares to be covered by Government stallions.

Mares branded ⅄ but under four years of age, are not to be served.

XV. *Fees, covering, prohibited.*—No fees of any kind are to be given or received.

The Government stallions are allowed to cover ⅄ and D branded mares gratis.

Zilladárs and stallion-keepers are strictly forbidden to receive any fees directly or indirectly from the owners of mares.

XVI. *Sickness.*—In the event of a stallion becoming ill or getting injured, a report should be sent to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

Should the sickness or injury be of a serious nature, and the stallion fit to be moved, he should be at once sent to the depôt hospital for treatment.

If any stallion is found to be weak, he should not be allowed to serve, and a report regarding his state should be submitted to the Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations.

When a stallion is found not to fill his mares, the circumstance should be reported to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

Stallion-keepers should always have ready at hand the usual colic mixture and an enema pipe by them, so as to be able to treat such stallions as may get gripes.

The mixture to be given as directed.

As long as the symptoms of gripes continue, clysters of tepid water and oil should be administered.

(G. R. No. 6223, dated 9th September 1882.)

3. Government stallions should, as far as possible, cover not less than seven mares per mensem. (G. R. No. 3154, dated 2nd June 1881.)

4. Mares should at the desire of their owners be allowed to be covered twice, and a certificate should be promptly granted to the owner of each mare served. The officers in charge of the stallions should be careful in observing these instructions and prevent all cause of complaint on the part of the people. (G. R. No. 2651, dated 24th April 1882.)

5. No Government stallion should be allowed to remain in the same district for more than five years, so that the chance of his own fillies being served by him may be prevented. (G. R. No. 2155, dated 18th March 1886.)

6. In order to prevent the purchase of unsuitable stallions, all stallions to be maintained from Local Funds as well as others should be purchased or provided through the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. (G. R. No. 6924, dated 19th November 1881.)

7. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, should be consulted before Government stallions are transferred to Native States. Government are not prepared to admit without reserve that it is for them to supply Government stallions to Darbárs, even if the latter agree to pay for the maintenance of the animals. There would seem to be no reason why a Darbár requiring superior stallions for breeding purposes should not purchase them in Bombay or elsewhere through either its own agents or the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, who would doubtless be glad to render any assistance needed in the selection of suitable animals. (G. R. No. 2519, dated 1st April 1886.)

8. The system in Bengal, under which Native Chiefs and others are allowed to purchase Government stallions for *bonâ fide* stud purposes, is extended on the same terms to the Bombay Presidency. (G. R. No. 2110, dated 23rd March 1891.)

9. Whenever stallions are either sold by Government to, or purchased by Government on behalf of, District Boards or Court of Wards and other Estates, an undertaking should be obtained from the Board or Estate concerned that whenever it is intended to sell any stallion so obtained, the refusal of him will first be given to the Military Department. (G. I., R. & A., No. 1—7, dated 13th January 1893; *vide* G. R. No. 890, dated 1st February 1893.)

10. No English stallions less than 4 years old should be allotted for stud work in the Bombay Presidency. (G. R. No. 3564, dated 2nd May 1896.)

11. The retaining in depôt of all English stallions for the first year after their arrival in India, with the view of allowing them to have due care and management, with reference to their becoming accustomed to Indian grains and forage, and acclimatized, is a course that has been adopted, with satisfactory results, in the Bengal Presidency, and should be adopted in the Bombay Presidency. (G. R. No. 7813, dated 22nd December 1881.)

12. One-half of the *entire* charges incurred on account of the maintenance of all Government stallions stationed in any district should be defrayed from Local Funds.

In any case where a Collector is of opinion that the number of stallions kept in his district is distinctly in excess of the requirements of his Collectorate he should bring the matter to the notice of Government with a view to a reduction in their number, and consequently in the incidence of the charge on Local Funds. But if the number exceeds the need merely because the owners of mares either through apathy or prejudice refrain from availing themselves of the services of horses of a superior class, care should be taken to impress on such persons the advantages to be gained from the employment for breeding purposes of the Government stallions in preference to the weedy and unsound animals which are only too often used.

(G. Rs. Nos. 612, dated 28th January 1882, 7568, dated 30th October 1882, and 250, dated 11th January 1883.)

13. The expenses attendant upon the moving of stallions from one district to another should be defrayed from Provincial Revenues. (G. R. No. 250, dated 11th January 1883.)

14. The cost of construction and repairs of stallion stables should be regulated by the orders contained in the following memorandum from the Financial Department, No. 467, dated 3rd February 1893 :—

"The first question for consideration in these papers is whether the District Local Board of Ahmedabad is liable for the whole cost of repairs to stallions' stables in that district. In Government Resolution No. 1584, dated 25th May 1888, these works are classed as Local* ; but as stated by the Accountant General in his letter No. L. F.—1818, dated 6th October 1892, and as is evident from the memorandum from the Public Works Department, No. 86 A., dated 18th January 1888, this was done, not with a view to throw the whole cost of repairs on the Local Funds. The remarks made in para. 5 of that memorandum show that the Local Boards are not under a legal obligation to disburse that cost, and that what is expected from them is a voluntary contribution towards it. The Commissioner, Northern Division, observes that, as the charges on account of the maintenance of Government stallions in the Ahmedabad District are equally divided between Government and the Local Fund, it would be inequitable to require the Local Board to bear all the charges on account of repairs. There is no objection accordingly to the Local Board contributing a moiety only.

"The second question which arises for consideration is whether the Public Works or the Civil Department should bear the other moiety of the repairs charges ; and it can be disposed of in the light of the remarks contained in para. 5 of the memorandum from the Public Works Department, above referred to. It will be seen therefrom that, in the case of buildings costing below Rs. 1,000, the moiety will have to be provided from the Civil Budget, and in the case of those

* Under later orders passed in Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2467, dated 24th July 1896, stallions' stables are to be classed as "Provincial."

costing above Rs. 1,000, it will have to be provided from the Public Works assignment. In the present case, the stallions' stables in the Ahmedabad District are borne on the Public Works List, and presumably, therefore, their cost is above Rs. 1,000. The Public Works Department should, therefore, bear a moiety of the charges for repairs, unless it can show that the cost of the building is below Rs. 1,000."

(G. R., P. W. D., No. 171A.-645, dated 24th April 1893; *vide* G. M. No. 4068, dated 5th June 1893.)

15. The stallions belonging to the Civil Veterinary Department in this Presidency should be branded with a progressive register number, the horse on the near saddle-place and the donkeys on the near hind-quarter. This practice will allow of detection in case of an animal being stolen or, in the event of an animal dying, of having the branded portion of his hide submitted with report of the death. (G. R. No. 2156, dated 18th March 1886.)

16. The horse-breeding brand in the Bombay Presidency should be **V I**, instead of the broad arrow. (G. R. No. 4410, dated 24th June 1890.)

17. Collectors should take pains to obtain for the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, accurate information regarding the number of foals resulting from the coverings of Government stallions. (G. R. No. 5833, dated 13th August 1886.)

18. District officers should furnish the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, with quarterly returns containing information as to the number of mares covered by each Government stallion in their charge, at the same time giving their opinion if the results are unsatisfactory. On receipt of such returns the Superintendent will take steps to remove the stallion from the stand if found necessary. (G. R. No. 5416, dated 29th July 1889.)

19. In all cases in which the sale or destruction of stallions is recommended, the Superintendent should report when and how the animals were obtained for Government. (G. R. No. 8369, dated 15th December 1888.)

(2). As the Bombay stallions are under the control of the Local Government, the sale-proceeds, should that Government in the due exercise of its control and in regular course of business dispose of a stallion, are properly credited to Provincial Revenues, so long as according to the contract in force for the time being they fall under a Provincial head of account.

(G. I., R. & A., No. 753-12-2, dated 20th May 1897; *vide* G. R. No. 4535, dated 16th June 1897).

20. The supervision and management of the Government stallions stationed at the Ahmednagar depôt and the work of keeping accounts connected with it should be conducted by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, whose head-quarters office is now established at Ahmednagar. This order relates solely to the Government stallions stationed

at the Ahmednagar depôt; it does not refer to the stallions stationed in the Ahmednagar District. In the case of the latter animals, the system previously in force remains unaltered. (G. Rs. Nos. 2387, dated 2nd April 1890, and 4998, dated 18th July 1890.)

21. The following arrangements have been sanctioned for the allotment, receipt and transmission of stallions imported by the Civil Veterinary Department:—

(1). The horses and donkeys imported by the Civil Veterinary Department should, on arrival in Bombay, be handed over to the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College; and the animals intended to be sent to Babugarh should not be detained in Bombay longer than is absolutely necessary.

(2). The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, should submit to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, a report as to the suitability of the animals allotted to the Bombay Presidency, as soon as possible after their arrival.

(G. Rs. Nos. 5359, dated 16th July 1895, and 8002, dated 14th October 1895.)

22. The Government of India have no objection to the utilization of any balance of the sums granted for loans under the Agriculturists' and Land Improvement Loans Acts as loans on the responsibility of the Local Government to local bodies and land-owners, who are willing to purchase stallions, but cannot afford to pay down the whole cost at once. In cases where the stallions are to be used for agricultural operations, the loans may be made under the provisions of the former Act. But where such is not the case, the recovery of the advances should be regulated by the rules under the Act so far as they may be found applicable.

An account of any loans granted in accordance with these instructions should be given in the annual report of the veterinary officer of the province.

As far as possible, the purchase of stallions should be effected under the general advice of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, who has been permitted to maintain at Babugarh a reserve of stallions of suitable quality for supply at a reasonable price to local bodies, Court of Wards' estates, land-owners and others who may, under such rules as the Local Government may prescribe, make application for them.

(G. I., R. & A., No. 26-26, dated 14th July 1892; *vide* G. R. No. 6344, dated 5th August 1892.)

23. The Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department should report for the previous sanction of the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture proposed transfers of stallions from one district or station to another. (G. R. No. 4384, dated 19th June 1893.)

PART VI.—HORSE AND MULE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

1. The attention of the Government of India having been attracted to the Resolution of the Government of Madras, No. 2683, dated the 30th April 1880, recorded in the proceedings of that Government, No. 515 of April 1880, fixing from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 as the price that Government will be prepared to pay for yearling mules, the produce of Government donkey stallions and private pony mares, passed by the Government officer in 1880-81, 1881-82 and 1882-83, the Government of India intimated that such a measure was not contemplated by them, being a deviation from the principles laid down by them for the encouragement of the horse and mule-breeding industry in India.

The course open to the Government of Madras, to hold out inducements to encourage the industry, was to offer prizes.

The Government of Madras having protested against power being withheld from them to sanction compensation for a pony mare which died after being covered by a donkey stallion when already in foal, the Government of India observed that the question was not as to permission being withheld from the Government of Madras to be allowed to sanction payment of such trifling expenditure as that brought to notice, but as to the introduction, by means of such payments, of a system which the Government of India, after dearly bought experience, had deliberately condemned as costly and inefficient.

The object of the Governor General in Council is to secure adherence to the principles laid down, by the adoption throughout India of the system which was deliberately sanctioned by Government as being not only the most efficient but also the most economical.

This is the system which has met with so much success in the Punjáb, and which is recommended as the only economical system, and which, briefly, is simply the free supply of Government stallions to branded mares, the brand imposing no obligation and conferring no claim on either side beyond the right to the services of a Government stallion, the liberal grant of prizes at fairs and shows, and the ready purchase of the produce, *when fit for work*, at remunerative rates.

The grant of any adventitious aid, either in horse- or mule-breeding operations, is deprecated by the Secretary of State and the Government of India; and it is considered advisable to introduce from the outset the system which is to be permanently maintained, and to try the experiment in a legitimate way rather than to foster an artificial and expensive system which must eventually be given up, or try and bribe the people into pursuits for which they may not be naturally inclined, by the offer of bonuses for each foal dropped, or by the purchase of yearling stock to be kept at the expense of Government for three years before it can be fit for use.

The success of the scheme of mule-breeding is mainly dependent on the interest district officers take in it; and if their efforts are rightly directed, there is every reason to hope that the system which has taken firm root in the Punjáb, with excellent results, will, in time, materially improve the native breeds, and that eventually there will be a supply of mules for military purposes available in India itself, and produced without the direct intervention of the State.

(G. I., M. D., No. 1590-S. D., dated 24th September 1880; *vide* G. R. No. 6117, dated 19th November 1880.)

2. The *presentation* of cast mares fit for brood purposes to breeders for the encouragement of the mule-breeding industry is inexpedient as being a departure from the principles laid down for the operations of the Department of Horse-Breeding Operations, *viz.*, that the only direct aid to horse and mule-breeding operations should be the free use of Government stallions, the grant of prizes at fairs and shows, and the purchase at liberal market-rates of the produce. (G. I., M. D., No. 1801-S. D., dated 14th October 1880; *vide* G. R. No. 6224, dated 24th November 1880.)

3. Both in the interests of the public and the State, it is of great importance that the indigenous supply of these useful animals should be improved and increased, and that an industry, at once easy and profitable, should be fostered among the agricultural population. (G. I., R. & A., No. 21-113, dated 1st June 1893; *vide* G. R. No. 5722, dated 8th August 1893.)

4. The following letter from the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, No. 35, Revenue and Agriculture, dated 14th May 1890, to the address of the Government of India, was circulated to the Collectors with a view to its contents being made generally known among the local and municipal bodies and agriculturists throughout their respective districts. The district authorities were also invited to promote the measures advocated by the Government of India by explaining to the people the profits and advantages of mule-breeding; and it was directed that the action taken by the several officers concerned and the progress made by them in the development of the mule-breeding industry should be noticed in the annual veterinary and agricultural reports:—

"In reply to your No. 1460-3-S, H. B. & A. S., dated 26th March 1890, I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, my views regarding the desirability, I may say necessity, of developing the mule-breeding industry in all districts where horse, pony or donkey-breeding are found to be successful—

(1) With regard to obtaining a sufficient supply of mules bred in India for army purposes, also for the public, I have to note that the supply of mules is not sufficient either for the army or public. Indian-bred mules are admirably suited for army and pack work, being very

hardy and, as a rule, docile; can be bred at a very moderate cost; can be bought at a price remunerative to the breeder and at a much lower price (including cost of transit, &c.) than is paid by the Government for mules purchased in Persia and other foreign countries. It, therefore, is obvious that mule-breeding should be fostered and developed in India, in order that all the money paid for mules should be received by the breeders of India and not sent to foreign countries. Moreover, with reference to army requirements, it is expedient that measures be adopted to guarantee a sufficient home supply of mules for army purposes.

(2) The Government of India provide 325 donkeys for the mule-breeding districts of Northern India and Bombay, and these stallions are distributed in the districts where mule-breeding is carried on; but the number is found insufficient, and frequently indents are made on the Civil Veterinary Department for more donkeys. I would therefore earnestly suggest, for the consideration of Local Governments, the desirability of increasing the number of stallions in those districts where more are required, and of enjoining Civil Officers to do their utmost to inaugurate mule-breeding in districts where horse, pony, or donkey-breeding may be carried on with success, and in other districts where there is reason to believe the industry will thrive.

"2. With regard to introducing mule-breeding in districts where the industry has never been attempted, either on account of this class of animal not having been required, or perhaps from objections having been raised to the producing of the mule, I am aware it has been stated that Hindus have an objection, on moral grounds, to allow their horse or pony mares to become mule-breeders, believing that the mares must be raped by the donkey; but as nature allows the hybrid to be produced under ordinary circumstances, for example, when a male donkey is let loose with pony mares, and mules are thus produced; moreover, when it is found that the mule is a more useful and valuable animal, there can be no reason remaining why advantage should not be taken of the hybrid being secured. I would here bring to notice that 14 years ago, mule-breeding had never been attempted in the North-Western Provinces; but on the representations made to owners of small mares by the Horse-Breeding Department, that mule-breeding from such mares would pay better than horse or pony-breeding, the industry was gradually started, and at the present date about 100 donkey stallions are employed in the breeding districts of the North-Western Provinces and more are required.

"3. A mule is easy to rear, and has a very hardy constitution, doubtless imparted by his sire, and during seasons of drought or on service, when pasturage or forage is scant, the mule will continue at work on short commons much longer than a pony.

"4. Mules when at pasture not only eat grass, but browse off herbs and shrubs; hence again why when pasture is scarce the mule is found to do better than a pony. In constitution and limb the mule is strong, and continues at work for many years longer than a pony. It will therefore be understood that mule-breeding is a safer investment than pony-breeding, and the fact that the mule is more valuable in the market than a pony and costs no more in rearing, and that this industry is within the reach of the poorer agriculturists, it behoves Civil authorities to have the subject clearly put before their agriculturists. With regard to the dieting of mules, it must be mentioned that they are particular as regards their drinking-water, inasmuch as they refuse any but pure water. This fact tends to rendering them more protected from disease, as doubtless impure water is frequently productive of malady.

"5. With regard to the prices obtained for mules at horse fairs and shows, during the last few years, it is found that these average from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500, according to the age, size, and worth of an animal.

"The cost of rearing a mule up to three years of age, when it becomes fit for light work, may be put down from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100.

"The profit on mule-breeding can thus be estimated.

"6. Considering the important facts above noted, I feel it incumbent on this Department to most earnestly suggest for the consideration, and I hope action, of Local Governments and Administrations to advise District Boards and Agricultural Associations to foster and develop this remunerative industry on revenue and public grounds. This can be practically done by their providing any additional donkeys above the 325 already furnished by Government and placing them under the charge of District Officers at Tahsils or other centres where pony mares are found.

(3) The price of donkey stallions depends upon their size and breed. The best donkey stallions employed in India are obtained by the Government from Italy, France, and Spain, at an average cost of Rs. 850 per head, exclusive of importing charges.

Persian donkey stallions and Punjáb-bred ones—the latter generally the produce of Government Italian sires—can be purchased for Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, and both the latter breeds are found well suited for ordinary mule-breeding. The cost of the keep of donkey stallions is found to be from Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 per month, according to rate of forage, grain and syces' wages.

(4) The time of year most favourable for obtaining country-bred donkey stallions is during the cold weather months at the horse fairs and shows in the Punjáb and Sind. Persian donkeys have lately been secured, with batches of mules bought and imported by Government from Persia. Some of this breed have been obtained through the agency of Persian dealers who annually import horses to the Bombay market.

"Occasionally Bokhára and Kurdistán donkeys of good class are found for sale at prices ranging from Rs. 120 to Rs. 200 each, at the Ráwalpindi and Sibi (Baluchistán) fairs.

(5) In the event of District Boards or Agricultural Societies desiring to obtain donkeys for their districts, the Civil Veterinary Department will be glad to advise as to where any stallions may, at the time, be obtained.

(6) In conclusion, I would point out the advantages of using pony mares for farm purposes. At the Government Depôt at Bábugarh, near Hápur, pony mares are employed for all the farm and garden work, such as ploughing, drawing water and cart work. These mares perform all such work as satisfactorily as bullocks, *and they are employed as mule-breeders.*

"7. Excellent mules, considered as good as many imported from Persia and the Mediterranean, have been bred from these pony mares; therefore the disadvantage of employing bullocks for farm work, inasmuch as they cannot produce stock, is evident. I would urge the desirability of employing pony mares in agricultural work. Horse stock is used with advantage in ekkas and tongas, and will be found most useful for farm work; I trust, therefore, that District Boards and Agricultural Societies will be so good as to induce farmers and others to co-operate with the Civil Veterinary Department in developing and furthering the interest of breeders by pointing out the advantages of mule-breeding."

(G. R. No. 5722, dated 8th August 1893).

5. The special attention of the Commissioners and Collectors, the Survey Commissioner and Direc-

tor of Land Records and Agriculture, and the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, was called to the remarks and suggestions made in the following letter No. 1775-M., dated 22nd September 1893, from the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, and they were requested to impress on the several Local and Municipal bodies, as well as large landholders, the advantages of improving the supply of horse and mule stock of the country by developing the industry of mule-breeding :—

"I have the honour to suggest the following course being adopted in view to timely notice being afforded to this Department of the local requirements of horse and donkey stallions :—

(*a*) That indents prepared in the accompanying form A† for horse stallions and B† for donkey stallions be sent by District Officers or others to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, by 15th July, and should be forwarded by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, so as to reach this office not later than the 1st August of each year.

(*b*) As no funds are available in this Department for the payment of other than Imperial stallions supplied by the Government of India, it is suggested that Local Boards, Municipalities, Court of Ward Estates, large land-holders or other private persons, desirous of purchasing stallions for stud purposes, be asked to forward by money order, to the office of Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, Meerut, before the 1st August, a sum of money equivalent to the price and incidental charges of the number and description of stallions required during the ensuing year. A detailed account of each sum so forwarded will be rendered by this office, on supply of the stallions indented for.

* * * * *

"3. When the required number of stallions indented for have been obtained, intimation will be given by this office to the indenting officer, with a request that he will be good enough to depute a responsible agent to the Bábugarh Depôt, or other place that will be noted to receive charge of the stallions. The agent to be provided with sufficient funds to pay for the railway freight of the stallions and other incidental charges from the Bábugarh Depôt to place of destination.

"4. I take the opportunity of mentioning that the Government of India in the Military Department have recently intimated to this office that they look to the Civil Veterinary Department to enjoin Local Boards, Municipalities, Courts of Wards and rich Zamindárs, to undertake mule-breeding as a profitable investment, and in this direction, rather than in any increase in the number of Imperial stallions, must improvement in the supply of horse and mule stock be looked for. I shall, therefore, feel much obliged by District authorities and the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, being invited to promote the measures above advocated."

(G. R. No. 7535, dated 14th October 1893.)

6. The Government of India are unable to sanction any revision of the rule under which the purchase of mules under 3 years of age for Government is prohibited. (G. I., M. D., No. 1831, dated 22nd April 1895; *vide* G. R. No. 5462, dated 19th July 1895.)

† Not printed.

PART VII.—CATTLE-BREEDING AND CATTLE-DISEASES.

1. The purchase of bulls to improve the breed of cattle is quite a legitimate object on which to expend Local Funds, but all such animals should be placed in charge of villages which will guarantee that they are taken care of by the village herdsmen, and not allowed to wander loose to pick up a living as they can. (G. R. No. 2387, dated 20th April 1876.)

2. Government would be glad to see measures adopted by the various district Local Fund Committees in view to the improvement of the breed of cattle including buffaloes, and consider that the desired end can best be attained by the purchase and location at suitable places of bulls of the best varieties procurable. In the Konkan, where horned cattle do not as a rule thrive, such a step is perhaps not expedient, but in Gujarát and the Deccan the experiment might be made with reasonable prospects of ultimate success. In Sind no special arrangements are requisite.

(2). It will be for the Local Fund Committees to take such action as may appear expedient, and as the condition of their funds will admit of. The measure would at first be of an experimental nature and therefore a large outlay at starting would not be judicious, but a beginning might be made by purchasing for each district in which the experiment is to be tried four bulls and two buffalo-bulls. Bulls at the head-quarters station should be under the supervision of the Huzúr Deputy Collector. Bulls located elsewhere should be placed in the charge of the Mámlatdárs. No fee should be charged for the use of the bulls, and every effort should be made to induce the cultivators to avail themselves of the services of these animals.

(3). The superior bulls needed could probably best be obtained from Káthiáwár, and the Political Agent should be requested to give all the assistance in his power to Collectors desiring to purchase bulls in Káthiáwár on behalf of Local Fund Committees.

(G. R. No. 2482, dated 15th April 1882.)

3. In cases of export of cattle on a large scale, the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay is authorized before granting a clean bill of health to the vessel carrying the cattle to demand a certificate from a Veterinary Surgeon to the effect that the cattle are free from bovine epidemic disease. When this certificate is obtained it may be countersigned and attached to the bill of health. (G. R. No. 8472, dated 12th December 1887.)

4. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture is authorized to communicate, in direct correspondence with any Foreign Consul who may apply for it, any available information regarding the existence or otherwise of cattle-disease in any district of the Presidency. The Government of India have no objection to arrangements being made for communication of any information to Foreign

Consuls which does not materially add to the work of provincial officers, provided that no absolute guarantee or certificate be given that cattle-disease does not exist in any district. (G. I., R. A., Nos. $\frac{3}{60}$, dated 3rd February 1893, and $\frac{15}{60}$, dated 24th April 1893; *vide* G. Rs. Nos. 1454, dated 22nd February 1895, and 5220, dated 19th July 1893.)

5. Whenever an opportunity occurs for examining the blood of animals supposed to have died from anthrax, a report stating whether the symptoms during life, and *post-mortem* appearances, also microscopic observations on the blood, indicated the presence of true anthrax should be made to Government through the Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College for communication to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department. (G. R. No. 4295, dated 14th June 1889.)

6. The following procedure has been prescribed by the Government of India with a view to ensure the co-operation of the Civil and Military authorities in taking measures for the prevention and repression of contagious animal diseases :—

(1) When any contagious or infectious disease appears among animals at a horse or cattle fair, or in the neighbourhood of a cantonment, or of a line of military communication, the district or sub-divisional officer shall immediately report the fact and the nature of the disease to the nearest military authority, who will be responsible for communicating the information to any other military authorities whom it may concern.

(2) When such disease appears in a camp or cantonment, or among animals under military authority on a line of communication, the facts shall be immediately reported by the military authorities to the district or sub-divisional officer within whose charge the disease has appeared.

(3) The principal local authority, whether civil or military, within whose jurisdiction the disease has appeared, should keep the local military or civil authority (as the case may be) informed of the preventive or repressive measures that he has adopted, so that the action taken by the one may be, as far as possible, continued by the other. Any suggestions that either authority may have to make for action on the part of the other, with a view to checking the spread of the disease, should be made to him direct. The latter, on receiving them, should give them his best attention, and should inform the authority who made them, how far he feels himself able to accept and act upon them.

(4) The direct communication between the local authorities enjoined in the above rules in no way supersedes the necessity of reporting the fact on an outbreak for the information and orders of superior authority under any rules or practice that may be from time to time in force.

(G. I., R. & A., No. 4—29, dated 6th February 1895 ; *vide* G. R. No. 2004, dated 12th March 1895.)

7. The Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, is authorized in cases of outbreaks of any severe epizootic disease to depute at once, on a requisition from a District or Táluka Local Board made through the Collector of the district concerned, a suitable man to the seat of outbreak, responsibility for selection of the individual being left with the Principal. The man so sent out should be equipped with instruments, medicines, &c., by the Principal, who will be responsible that no overexpense is made. (G. Rs. Nos. 1464, dated 2nd March 1888, and 119, dated 8th January 1889.)

8. The following forms for reporting outbreaks of cattle-disease have been prescribed. Form I is a village form intended for prescription under the manual as supplementary to Village Form XIV. Form II is for the use of all officers whose duty it will be to report to the Collector. These officers should make their report at once on learning of the outbreak of disease. The reports will most frequently be made by Mámlatdárs from information supplied by Circle Inspectors in their diaries and from village officers in Form I. The other officers will get their information by personal enquiry when on tour, and they should report accordingly without reference to any previous reports which may have been made by village officers to the táluka.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, should send a copy of the Report in Form III that may be received by him to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

VILLAGE FORM XIV.

(C. V. D. FORM I.)

E.—*Statement of Diseases of Horses and Cattle (including Camels, Sheep and Goats) in the District for the week ending*

(To be submitted only during prevalence of disease.)

Kind of Animal attacked by disease (oxen, buffaloes, horses, camels, sheep or goats.)	Number attacked.	Number died.	Local Name of Disease.	Symptoms of the Disease.
1	2	3	4	5

(G. R. No. 5220, dated 19th July 1893.)

C. V. D. Form II.

(For the use of Mámlatdárs and Mahálkaris, District Inspectors, Veterinary Graduates, Divisional In

Report of Epidemic or Contagious Cattle-disease (Horses, Oxen, Buffaloes,

District. *Táluka.*

Villages affected.	Date of first appearance.	Class of Animals affected (horses, oxen, buffaloes, camels, sheep, goats).	Number attacked since first appearance.	Number died since first appearance.	Vernacular name (in Vernacular and English script) and English name of disease (see back).	Symptoms observed (see
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(Date and Place of Report.)

Note.—On information received from Village Officers or Circle Inspectors or otherwise, the officers named will at report, and will forward it to the Collector. If all the information cannot be obtained with certainty at once, the repor Collector will in each case make arrangements in his discretion for further reports, weekly or otherwise.

Schedule of Diseases.

1. *Glanders.*—Discharge of sticky material from nose which sticks about nostril, ulcers in nose, swelling of gland under jaw, lungs become affected, animal gets very thin; dies after some weeks. Horse, ass, mule.

2. *Surra.*—Fever sometimes worse, sometimes better, animal rapidly gets thin and weak, swelling on legs and under the belly; death in about a month. Horse and mule.

3. *Ludiana Disease.*—Rapid swelling of throat, difficulty in breathing, discharge of oily yellow matter from nose, sometimes swelling of legs; death in from 4 to 21 days. Horse.

} Horses, mules and asses only.

4. *Charbon Symptomatique.*—Appearance of a swelling suddenly on some part of the body or limbs, which if pressed crackles under the hand; attacks young animals; very rapidly fatal; high fever, and death, 7 to 50 hours. Cattle.

5. *Pleuro-Pneumonia.*—Cough, loss of appetite, staring coat, hurried breathing; animal grunts during expiration, often stands with head extended, rapid emaciation; death occurs 6 to 8 weeks or more. Cattle.

} Cattle only.

6. *Rinderpest.*—Loss of appetite, dulness, staring coat, discharge from eyes and nose, frequent cough, diarrhœa soon mixed with blood, sometimes eruption on skin of neck, ribs, udder and groin; death in from 3 to 7 days; very fatal. Attacks cattle, sheep, camel, goat.

7. *Anthrax.*—Sudden death, with convulsions; the animal falls to the ground, struggles, bleeds from mouth, nose and anus; very rapidly fatal. All animals, especially sheep, goat, ox and horse.

8. *Foot and Mouth Disease.*—Ulcers between claws causing lameness, sometimes also in mouth; fever; not very fatal. Cattle, sheep, goats and camels.

9. *Gloss Anthrax.*—Large red, purple or black blisters of the size of a pigeon's egg on tongue, bloody discharge from mouth, fever; death 24 to 48 hours. Cattle.

} General.

10. *Variola.*—Fever, discharge of glairy matter from nose, cough; eruption on skin of ears and inside arms and thighs, passing through various stages. The skin irritable; animal scratches and pulls hairs out. Sheep and goats; many die.

11. *Rot.*—Gradual emaciation, belly large, mouth and membrane of eyes yellow, pain on pressure over loins; wool comes out. Sometimes diarrhœa and swellings of the body. Sheep and goat.

} Sheep and goats only.

C. V. D. Form III.

B 1955—207 Rev.

Forwarding Report of Collector.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to { The Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Po
The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary

Do. for information to the Director, Land Records and Agriculture (in all ca

1	What assistance is being supplied ?	
2	Whether further assistance is wanted ?	
3	Remarks as to urgency, means of access to area affected, additional information under column 9 of the form, &c.	

(Place) (Date)

Note.—Collectors should not forward reports of diseases ascertained not to be epidemic or contagious. *whether assistance is asked for or not.*

NOTE by Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, on Vernacular Nomenc

Province (Sind, Gujarát, Konkan, Deccan, Karnátak.)	District.	Táluka.	Scientific Name.	Vernacular Name
1	2	3	4	

This form will be recorded by the Superintendent as a basis for an index of vernac absence of such indices has hitherto proved a source of great difficulty in dealing with re if necessary, not be filled up till certainty has been acquired in correspondence with loca cattle disease in the Gazetteers may be compared and notes should be taken for their cor

* The Hunterian system of transliteration prescribed by Government should be followed. The Phonetic system is to b

(G. R. No. 5220, dated 19th July 1893.)

9. Civil Veterinary Officers should add from time to time to the collection of the drawings which were prepared for the Report of the Cattle Plague Commission, drawings of any fresh specimens of diseases in horses or cattle that may come under their observation and forward a copy of all such to the office of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, for record. (G. R. No. 6658, dated 13th September 1893.)

10. The following directions framed by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture for preparing prickly-pear as cattle fodder were circulated to Commissioners and Collectors for distribution to village officers:—

(To Pátels for the information of rayats).

Prickly-pear can be used as a cattle fodder in times of scarcity.

Oxen and buffaloes have been fed on Government farms and elsewhere on prickly-pear with the addition of only a small bundle of hay or "bhusa," and the animals have been found to thrive on this food.

The following directions should be observed:—

1. The leaves of the prickly-pear having been cut must be cleared of the thorns. This is easily done by use of *pinchers, of which the Mámlatdár will supply a pattern.* The pinchers will scoop out a piece of the leaf, taking with it the bunch of thorns. It is of no use to try to *pull* the thorns out.

2. The leaves when free of thorns should be cut up into small pieces, and may then be given to the cattle.

3. For the first few days, a little chuni, dal-husk or bran (about 1-2 lbs:) should be mixed with the pear, and a little salt: during this time no dry fodder should be allowed.

4. After the cattle have become accustomed to the food, the hay or "bhusa" may be added, and salt should be continued throughout.

5. One man can prepare enough food in a day for 5 animals or more (15—20 lbs. each) and a woman or child can easily prepare enough for 3.

(G. R. 4559, dated 13th June 1892.)

PART VIII.—HORSE-SHOWS.

1. One grand aim in connection with horse-shows should be to develop a local market for stock for sale. (G. R. No. 5505, dated 14th August 1888.)

2. The object of the Provincial Government in holding horse-shows is not so much the purchase of remounts for various departments as to have an opportunity of judging of the general effect of the efforts of Government to improve the breed of horses in the country. (G. R. No. 6435, dated 6th September 1893.)

3. The primary object of Government is to encourage the breeding of sound well-bred horses, and the better the prices breeders obtain for their young stock the more popular will horse-breeding become, and the larger will be the production of sound well-bred young stock. Government will benefit by this in the end, even if it has to put up with some disappointment at first. (G. R. No. 6902, dated 25th September 1893.)

4. Races at horse-shows are calculated to introduce an element of discord which is very undesirable. They should therefore be discouraged and no contributions to race funds should be granted. (G. Rs. Nos. 2839, dated 1st May 1882, and 3867, dated 15th June 1882.)

5. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, has duties to perform over a wide area, but he has no better opportunity of performing the most important of his duties than at a show to which large numbers of horses are brought. His work at the shows should not be confined to judging and selecting mares suitable for the brand. Local officers will make arrangements for the shows, and give all the assistance in their power, but the classification of animals according to their age and breed requires special knowledge and should ordinarily be done by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. He should be consulted before the date of opening a horse-show is fixed. (G. R. No. 6880, dated 26th August 1885.)

6. The Superintendent should take an active part in the duties of ageing, classifying and general preparations for a horse-show, and not expect every thing to be done for him by the Revenue and Police Departments. He should be an *executive*, not merely an *inspecting* officer. (G. R. No. 7181, dated 4th September 1885.)

7. The dates of the several horse-shows held in the Deccan, Gujarát and Káthiáwár, and in Sind, which are as a rule attended by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, should as far as is practicable be so fixed as to enable the Superintendent to visit every show. The District Officers and Political Agents concerned should be requested to propose to the Superintendent the dates which they consider suitable for holding the shows in their

respective charges, and as far as local convenience permits to assist him by so arranging the dates that he may be able to attend as many of the shows as possible. (G. R. No. 7298, dated 14th October 1886.)

(2). Changes in dates of horse and cattle fairs should invariably be reported to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department. (G. R. No. 10129, dated 20th December 1895.)

8. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, should attend, if possible, every horse fair and show at which Government prizes are awarded. He should inspect and brand mares and collect necessary statistics in connection with his duties, and as far as possible render assistance, when required, to the Remount Department in purchasing or examining stock. (G. R. No. 703, dated 27th January 1891.)

9. The Superintendent should make notes during his tours and on his visits to shows, on cattle, sheep and goats as well as on horses and ponies, and communicate the results of his observations to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. (G. R. No. 2011, dated 18th March 1891.)

10. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, should give due intimation to the Commissary General of the dates of the horse-shows at which mules can be purchased. (G. R. No. 2661, dated 16th April 1891.)

11. The suggestions of the Agricultural Department should be taken regarding the prospectus of horse and cattle shows. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture should be consulted by the officers to whom the management of the shows is entrusted, and the reports on the shows should be submitted to Government through him. (G. R. No. 2825, dated 13th April 1889.)

12. It is desirable that owners should be induced, without bringing any pressure to bear on them, to bring their branded mares and their produce to the show proposed by the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, in his following letter No. 25-M. D., dated 27th March 1891. The Governor General in Council is willing to leave the details of any action that may be taken to the discretion of the Local Government, but considers that the circulation of an intimation through village officers or otherwise that the mares should, if it is convenient to their owners to take or send them, be exhibited at the show, is the utmost that can be done without incurring any danger of misinterpretation of the intentions of Government :—

> "In continuation of this office letter No. 20-M.D. dated 10th instant, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Government of India, that on the 20th instant I had an opportunity of conferring with the Director, Army Remount Department, at Muzafarnagar, on the subject of annual gathering of all branded mares and their stock.

"2. Colonel Deane concurred with me in the scheme being allowed a fair trial and that it may be tested at some of the horse fairs and shows held annually.

"If proof be afforded of any appreciable advantage being gained by the scheme, it may be gradually extended.

"3. To carry out the proposal it is submitted that District Officers be enjoined to induce all owners to bring or send their branded brood mares and their young stock, for inspection, to their respective district gatherings on dates to be fixed by the District Officer in communication with the officer of the Civil Veterinary Department, timely notice being invariably given of the date and place of assembling.

"4. There will be no additional expense involved in carrying out the scheme as above proposed, and, as previously stated, the advantages in connection with these gatherings will be—

(*a*) the officers of the Civil Veterinary Department will be enabled to judge of the value of the sires and dams employed and of the young stock produced;

(*b*) the Remount Department will have a better chance of securing the best stock got by Government stallions;

(*c*) the breeders will have an opportunity of selling their young stock direct to Government, and obtaining better prices for their animals."

(G. I., R. & A., No. 156, dated 12th June 1891; *vide* G. R. No. 4579, dated 7th July 1891, and G. R. P. D., No. 5676, dated 23rd idem.)

13. The reports on Sind horse-shows should be accompanied by a detailed statement of receipts and expenditure. (G. R. No. 5585, dated 8th July 1892.)

PART IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. *Fees to Ghodáválas.*—Ghodáválas should not be paid fees for each mare covered in addition to their pay. (G. R. No. 8964, dated 6th December 1883.)

2. *Increments to members of the establishment of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.*—The Superintendent is authorized to allow periodical increments in accordance with the sanctioned scale to the members of his establishment for approved service. (G. R. No. 3351, dated 7th May 1889.)

3. *Appointments, &c., made by the Superintendent.*—The Superintendent need not report to Government appointments or changes made by him in the Department which under the standing orders would not require their sanction. (G. R. No. 4512, dated 25th June 1889.)

4. *Head-quarters.*—The Superintendent should make Ahmednagar his head-quarters. (G. R. No. 7134, dated 21st September 1889.)

5. *Diplomas.*—There is no objection to recommendations being made for the grant of illuminated diplomas, signed by His Excellency the Viceroy, to Native Chiefs and others who take interest in and encourage horse-breeding. (G. R. No. 2110, dated 23rd March 1891.)

6. *District Officers.*—District Officers in their tours should, as occasion offers, point out to the breeders of horses the advantages of keeping fillies to replace the older mares for brood purposes. (G. R. No. 4859, dated 17th July 1891.)

PART X.—GLANDERS AND FARCY.

1. The Glanders and Farcy Act * has been extended to the following areas in the Bombay Presidency :—

(1) The City of Bombay (Government Resolution No. 4238, dated 6th August 1888, Judicial Department).

(2) The areas comprised within the cantonment limits of Poona and Kirkee and the Municipal limits of the Poona City and Suburban Board (Government Resolution No. 209, dated 14th January 1889, Judicial Department).

(3) The City of Násik (Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 7779, dated 20th November 1894).

(4) Town of Bándra (Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2529, dated 17th April 1895).

(5) Certain areas in the Ahmednagar District (Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 562, dated 22nd January 1896).

(6) (*a*) The Municipal and Cantonment areas of Karáchi and the Port of Karáchi.

(*b*) The Municipal and Cantonment areas of Hyderabad and Jacobabad.

(*c*) The rest of Sind (with the exception of Section 10).

(G. Ns. Nos. 6479, dated 18th November 1892, and Commissioner's Notification No. 5575, dated 17th November 1898, in the *Sind Official Gazette*.)

2. All the powers conferred by the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, on the Governor in Council as the Local Government of the Province of Sind have been delegated to the Commissioner in Sind. (G. R. No. 2089, dated 5th April 1893, J. D.)

3. The Government of India have issued the following instructions as regards the extension of the Glanders and Farcy Act :—

> It is not advisable to extend the provisions of Section 10 of the Act to outlying tracts. But Section 3 gives Local Governments full power to except this section, and the Government of India are of opinion that, subject to this exception, it would be well to apply the provisions of the Act to the whole of every province. It would then be for each Local Government to determine how far the existing inspecting agency should be supplemented. Most provinces include among their staff a commissioned officer of the Civil Veterinary Department, and all such officers might well be appointed, not only Inspectors under Section 4, but also Veterinary Surgeons under Section 7. Commissioned officers of the Army Veterinary Department should also be similarly appointed, but

* Act XX of 1879 since repealed by Act XIII of 1899, which now contains the law on the subject.

their powers as Inspectors should be confined to the cantonments in which they serve or which they periodically visit on duty. It will perhaps be advisable also to appoint Inspectors under Section 4 who are not Veterinary Surgeons; but this point must be left to Local Governments, with the remark that the persons nominated should be responsible officers of some standing, as their powers under the Act would be considerable; and that they should be instructed, either by executive order, or, still better, by rule under Section 14, that they should in no case exercise their functions except when a Veterinary Surgeon under the Act is available within some moderate specified distance, since to move horses suspected of being diseased about the country in search of a Veterinary Surgeon would be both dangerous and oppressive. It would generally be possible to send a qualified Veterinary Surgeon to the seat of a local outbreak of disease.

(G. I., R. & A., No. 4-45-1, dated 16th March 1896; *vide* G. R. No. 5572, dated 17th July 1896.)

4. It has been decided that the Glanders and Farcy Act should be extended to all districts of the Presidency proper.

(2). All Commissioned Veterinary officers, whether of the Army Veterinary or Civil Veterinary Departments, should be appointed Veterinary practitioners *ex-officio*, and any Veterinary Graduate whom, not less than 5 years after the taking of his diploma, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, may recommend, may be so appointed.

(3). All persons appointed as Veterinary practitioners under the Act and all Veterinary graduates in the service of Government or of any Local Body not appointed practitioners should be made Inspectors under the Act.

(G. R. No. 5208, dated 12th August 1898.)

5. The areas within which Army Veterinary officers may be empowered to act as Inspectors under the Glanders and Farcy Act, have been extended by the Government of India to the area lying within a radius of 5 miles from each cantonment which they periodically visit on duty. (G. I., R. & A., No. 758-27-2, dated 18th May 1897; *vide* G. R. No. 4500, dated 15th June 1897.)

(2). The following scale of remuneration to Army Veterinary officers for performing duties under the Glanders and Farcy Act has been prescribed by the Government of India:—

(*a*) for an officer called on to attend at any place *within* the radius of 5 miles of his cantonment, the payment, by the Municipality or Local Body requiring his services, of a fee of Rs. 16, *plus* any expenses incurred in the destruction of any animal for each consultation irrespective of the number of horses examined; and

(*b*) in the case of an officer who is asked to proceed *beyond* the 5-mile limit, the payment by the authority concerned of a similar fee *plus* travelling and halting allowances on the scales admissible to Army Veterinary officers when visiting outstations in the ordinary course of their military duties, as laid down in paragraph 519, Army Regulations, India, Volume X, Part II, and paragraphs 823 and 824, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.

In regard to (*a*), the fee of Rs. 16 will be payable to an officer for each centre at which he makes an examination. For example, should suspicious cases be reported from two or more serais or stages on a dâk line, a separate fee is admissible for the examination made at each place.

(G. I., R. & A., No. 14-130-2, dated 18th October 1898; *vide* G. R. No. 7999, dated 10th December 1898.)

6. Under Section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, the appointment, suspension and dismissal of Inspectors rests solely with Government, and on the occurrence of a vacancy on the establishment employed in the city of Bombay, the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, who controls the establishment, should submit his recommendations for the orders of Government. (G. R., J. D., No. 4645, dated 4th July 1896.)

7. The following rates of fees have been prescribed for non-official Veterinary practitioners appointed under Section 7 of the Glanders and Farcy Act in the City and Harbour of Bombay :—

(1) For cases arising in the City of Bombay—

Rs. 5 for an examination,

Rs. 10 for a visit.

(2) For cases arising in the harbour of Bombay, Rs. 30 for a visit, and 4 annas per head if the number of animals does not exceed 50 horses, and 8 annas per head if it exceeds 50 horses.

(3) Rs. 15 per hour or part of an hour for which the Veterinary practitioners have to wait in the docks or on shore before they can proceed to examine horses, provided they have to wait for more than an hour.

(G. Rs., J. D., Nos. 5873, dated 27th October 1888, and 1399, dated 6th March 1893.)

8. The Water Police on duty in the harbour of Bombay should consider it part of their duty to keep the Veterinary Inspector informed of the arrival of horses by sea. (G. R. No. 1386, dated 19th February 1897.)

9. The annual report on the working of the Glanders and Farcy Act in the city and harbour of Bombay should be submitted for the year ending 31st March, in order that it may be brought under review simultaneously with the annual report of the Civil Veterinary Department. The Principal,

Bombay Veterinary College, should forward a copy of this report to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, so as to reach his office not later than June 1st in each year, the information regarding the cost of the Department being furnished to him subsequently, if it is not available in time to admit of its being embodied in the report. (G. R. No. 6773, dated 28th August 1896.)

10. The Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, should address all communications in connection with the working of the Glanders and Farcy Act direct to Government in the Revenue Department. (G. R., J. D., No. 4645, dated 4th July 1896.)